



IDAHO FISH AND GAME

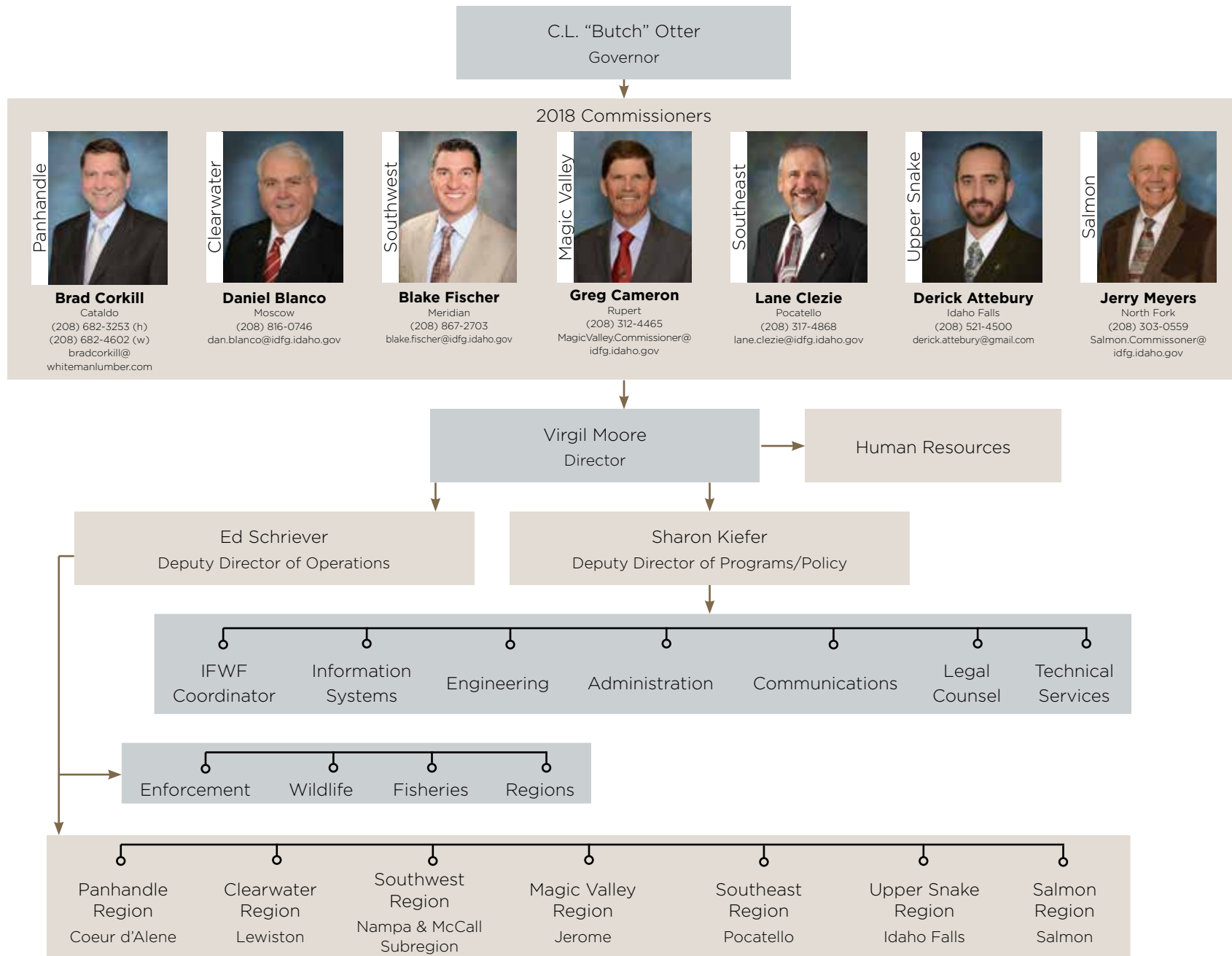
Director's Annual Report to the Commission

FY2018

January 2019



2018 Idaho Fish & Game Organizational Chart



Cover Photos: courtesy Glenn Oakley (front) and Brittani Rosas (back)

IDAHO FISH AND GAME: *Director's Report to the Commission*

Fiscal Year 2018. *July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018*

Agency Overview

The Idaho Legislature created the Idaho Department of Fish and Game in 1899. In 1938, by voter initiative, the Idaho Fish and Game Commission was created to administer the state's wildlife policy and oversee the department.

Commissioners are appointed by the governor from the seven administrative regions of the department and serve staggered, four-year terms. The commission holds most of the regulatory authority for fish and wildlife management.

The director, Virgil Moore, is appointed by the commission and serves as secretary to the commission and leader of the department.

Fish and Game's 558 classified employees are divided into seven bureaus: fisheries, wildlife, enforcement, communications, engineering, information systems and administration. Each bureau has both operations and program staff. Regional supervisors lead and direct staff conducting on-the-ground operations in seven regional offices and one sub-regional office. Bureau chiefs lead and direct Boise program staff members, who set and manage statewide program goals to be carried out in the field. This also includes hatcheries, research, fish and wildlife health, intergovernmental and interagency programs.

Fish and Game's 2015 Strategic Plan approved by the commission describes the goals, desired outcomes and objectives of the department.

Mission

"All wildlife, including all wild animals, wild birds and game fish, within the state of Idaho, is hereby declared to be the property of the State of Idaho. It shall be preserved, protected, perpetuated, and managed. It shall be only captured or taken at such times or places, under such conditions, or by such means, or in such manner, as will preserve protect, and perpetuate such wildlife, and provide for the citizens of this state, and as by law permitted to others, continued supplies of such wildlife for hunting, fishing, and trapping."

Strategic Goals

- Sustain Idaho's fish and wildlife and the habitats upon which they depend.
- Meet the demand for hunting, fishing, trapping and other wildlife recreation.
- Improve public understanding of and involvement in fish and wildlife management.
- Enhance the capability of the department to manage fish and wildlife and serve the public.

Finance

Idaho Fish and Game is funded by license and tag sales, federal and private grants, contracts, and the sale of wildlife license plates. Unlike most other state agencies, Idaho Fish and Game does not receive any general tax dollars.



TO COMMISSIONERS, HUNTERS, ANGLERS, TRAPPERS AND ALL WHO CARE ABOUT WILDLIFE

My 6-year-old grandson caught his first steelhead last year. It was a wild fish and he had to release it leading to his first lesson about wild and hatchery fish. Both of my grandsons insisted on taking a picture of us with my fish (pictured below). These moments in the field with our families and friends are the most precious of memories that I hope to continue to have for several decades as a mentor of anglers and hunters, demonstrating “how to harvest” and more importantly how to responsibly interact with wildlife. This heritage defines who we are as Idahoans.

Fish and Game is in the second year of its 2017 resident fee increase and many hunters and anglers held on to lower fees by getting “Price Locked” by continuing to buy their annual fishing, hunting and trapping licenses. The Commission used their discount authority to create extra incentive so that any person can buy a three-year license to still pay 2017 prices and be Price Locked.

No one really likes paying more for something without getting more in return, so Fish and Game has strived to put additional revenue generated from the 2017 fee increase into enhanced opportunities for Idaho sportsmen and women. The Department is following through on our list of revenue priorities, such as

modernizing hatcheries and increasing fish production, spending more to support public shooting ranges, and conducting more population surveys to support management decisions to benefit our license buyers.

New revenue from the fee bill that funds both depredation prevention and compensation is providing the foundation for additional fiscal and “boots on the ground” capacity for effective responses to prevent deer and elk depredation on private lands. We are also taking a science based approach to depredation management, conducting research to be more effective and more efficient.

Fish and Game knows that having healthy big game herds is vital to Idaho’s hunting heritage, and so is the ability of hunters to access those animals. The department forged an agreement with Idaho Department of Lands to ensure continued public access on 2.3 million acres of state endowment lands. That access was secured through an agreement to provide a combination of law enforcement services and annual payments to the state’s endowment fund, which helps fund schools, hospitals and other state facilities. Resources derived from the Access/Depredation fee, which is paid by all fishing, hunting and trapping license holders made this agreement a reality. The department also plans increases to private lands access through “Access Yes” with particular focus on large tracts of contiguous lands.

Providing access to the outdoors for Idahoans also covers a wide range of activities from maintaining hunting, fishing, trapping and wildlife watching opportunities at 31 Wildlife Management Areas that Fish and Game owns, to replacing aging boat ramps and sprucing up parking lots at popular boating areas.

This is my last annual report to the Fish and Game Commission. Fish and Game has been conserving wildlife in Idaho for 120 years and I am very proud to have been a part of our legacy of professional wildlife management. Under Commission guidance with public involvement, the wildlife resources in Idaho are in excellent hands with a professional staff that is committed to managing them on your behalf.



Director Virgil Moore and two lifetime license holders



Virgil Moore

Virgil Moore, Director
Idaho Department of Fish and Game

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CHALLENGES

Maintaining and Improving Public Access to Private Property for Hunting, Fishing and Trapping

A large number of the concerns that come to Fish and Game are from sportsmen concerned about continued access to both private and state endowment lands where they have traditionally hunted, fished, or trapped. The Access/Depredation Fee was created in 2017 to bring new fiscal resources to address these concerns by expanding Fish and Game's access portfolio. The fee generates about \$1 million annually to be used to secure leased access to private and endowment lands and provide access through private lands to inaccessible public lands important to hunters, anglers, and trappers. Legislative appropriation of \$1 million in FY 2018 allowed Fish and Game to get started on a sustainable agreement with Idaho Department of Lands to ensure continued sportsman access to endowment lands and generated appropriate revenue for the endowments. The appropriation also facilitated expansion of the Access Yes! program to lease private lands. Fish and Game also began developing a Large Tracts program aimed at leasing access to large blocks of corporate timberlands.

Managing Elk and Deer Populations and Impacts

We have made significant changes to help us respond even more effectively to big game depredations. For instance, we have doubled the size of the staff responsible for responding to depredation problems and we are working to develop more innovative ways to keep depredations from occurring. With revenue from the Access/Depredation Fee, we now have the people and more resources in place to reduce impacts to private property caused by big game animals and to compensate landowners when damages occur. That, in turn, creates more tolerance for abundant herds, resulting in better hunting for sportsmen and women. As an example of the benefit of extra human and fiscal capacity, in FY 2018 we paid for 54 stack yards and paid \$736,849 in compensation to landowners for private land damage from wildlife.

Salmon and Steelhead Management

The 2018 salmon and steelhead returns were substantially lower than average for both hatchery and wild fish. The lower than average returns were a combination of poor survival during migration and poor survival in the ocean. Fisheries managers reduced daily bag limits, reduced

fishing areas and limited fishing days in an effort to maximize angling opportunity while protecting wild fish and hatchery broodstocks.

Fish and Game completed the federal permitting necessary for salmon and steelhead hatchery operations in 2018. While Fish and Game made substantial progress in obtaining federal approval for salmon and steelhead fisheries, this activity will continue in 2019.

New License System Contractor

On March 1, 2018, Fish and Game upgraded its licensing system to a new, third party contractor. As part of this launch, Fish and Game staff worked to configure this complex system to implement the new "Price Lock" program and rolled out new equipment to over four hundred license vendors.

As with any complex software transition, the change was not without its challenges. During the spring and summer of 2018, the licensing system intermittently caused delays to our sportsmen and women during periods of peak volume and we battled "the fading license" (which has been fixed). Fish and Game continues to work with the contractor to resolve these issues to prevent future inconveniences to our license buyers.

Game Management Planning – Figuring Out What Hunters Want

Fish and Game is working on three key management plans, the Upland Game Management Plan, the Mule Deer Plan, and the White-tailed Deer Plan. To inform and guide management outcomes for these plans, Fish and Game has been surveying hunters for all of these plans, but it is an easier task to target deer hunters (because we can determine tag purchase) than upland game hunters (only a hunting license is required). We conducted and completed analysis of comprehensive surveys of preferences and satisfaction of both mule deer hunters and white-tailed deer hunters. Approximately 7,000 hunters participated in the mule deer survey and about 8,000 hunters responded to the survey targeting white-tailed deer hunters. Survey results on hunter opinions regarding their most recent year's hunting experience and their preferences for future management were compared to the extent possible with results of similar surveys conducted in 2003 (white-tailed deer hunters) and 2007 (mule deer hunters). Key issues to be addressed in the deer plans include developing options to minimize hunter crowding while maintaining general season hunting opportunity to the extent possible, monitoring

buck antler quality, and improving access to private land. A first draft of the upland game plan is expected in January 2019 and the deer plan is expected in March.

Migration Science and Management Challenges

Wildlife migration and movement is an important and challenging management issue. This issue is gaining increasing attention for numerous reasons. These include the rapid pace of human population growth and accompanying land use changes occurring in nearly every western state. Its intersection with nearly all infrastructure development, especially in the areas of transportation and energy, is another concern as is the relatively high cost of management actions. Fish and Game is using improved wildlife telemetry technology to advance new science and management opportunities but collaborative partnerships with many sectors are required to find solutions to migration impediments.

Fish and Game HQ Office Space

Construction began in 2018 on Fish and Game's new Southwest Regional Office in Nampa. The new facility will be centrally located in the Treasure Valley alongside Interstate 84, helping us better serve area hunters, anglers and trappers while providing updated office space for staff and hunter education. Once the new facility is finished in June 2019, Fish and Game's regional office space needs throughout the state will have been met.

However, our ability to extend the lease on professional office space for about half our headquarters staff remains uncertain and needs to be addressed. The other half of the headquarters staff is housed in an aging 55-year-old building in Boise that is inadequate and requires substantial annual maintenance. The focus continues to secure adequate space for headquarters staff to once again work in the same physical location.





DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Director's Office Spending: \$2,824,402

19.63 full-time equivalents

The director functions as the secretary of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission and is responsible for carrying out the policies adopted by the commission. The office also coordinates with the Idaho Legislature, other state and federal agencies, and the public.

The director and his immediate support staff:

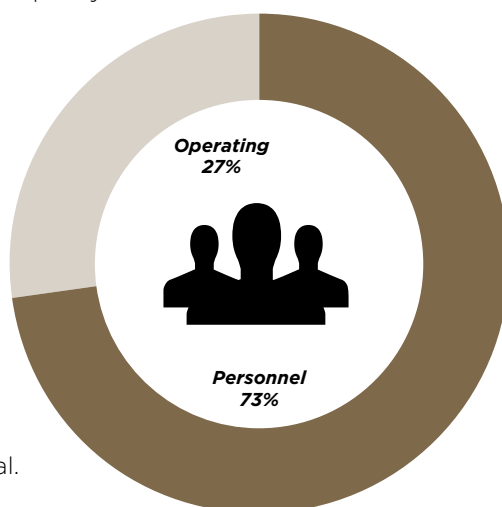
- Fish and Game human resources allows the department to operate with delegated authority from the state Division of Human Resources and provides in-house expertise to manage the department's workforce.

Two deputy directors and additional related administrative support staff:

- Deputy director of operations oversees the law enforcement, wildlife, and fisheries bureaus and seven geographic regions.
- Deputy director of programs and policy oversees information systems, engineering, administration, communications, technical services, legal counsel and intergovernmental policy coordination.

Budget also covers:

- Expenses of seven commissioners and the Fish and Game representative on the board of Outfitters and Guides.
- Environmental staff biologists.
- Staff support for Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation.
- Two deputy attorneys general.



FISHERIES

Fisheries Spending: \$37,917,373 • 167.08 Full-Time Equivalents

The Fisheries Bureau inventories, monitors and manages Idaho's fish resources. It manages angling opportunities for about 40 species of game fish in lakes, rivers, streams, ponds and reservoirs. Fisheries staff is divided among: fishing and boating access; fish habitat management; fish health management; fish marking; fish population management; fish screens and diversions; monitoring, evaluation and special projects; regional support and coordination; and resident fish hatcheries.

Highlights

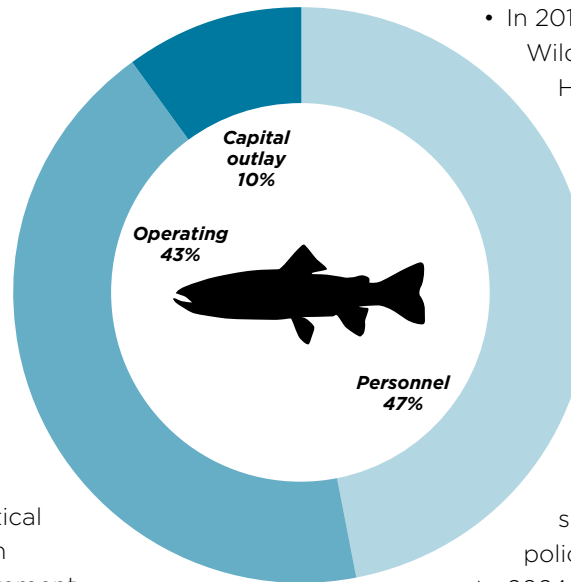
- Idaho Fish and Game-operated fish hatcheries reared and released over 30 million fish in 2018. Annual releases target a variety of fish management needs around the state including put-grow-and-take (generally juvenile fish), put-and-take (catchables), and conservation, as well as varied mitigation programs for both resident and anadromous fish.
- 2018 marked the third year of a four-year capital improvement program investing in critical infrastructure of Fish and Game's resident fish hatcheries. Deferred maintenance and improvement projects at eight hatcheries are focused on securing the ability of these facilities to maintain current levels of production, increasing efficiency, and improving staff housing. Projects funded to date include repair and replacement of water supply pipelines, rebuild of water supply pumps, spring redevelopment, installation of an emergency backup water supply system, repair of damaged concrete in fish rearing units, installation or predator exclusion structures,

replacement of on-station residences, modernization of septic systems, purchase of new fish transport tanks, and replacement of an emergency backup generator.

- Fish and Game trout hatcheries initiated a plan in 2018 to increase the number of "catchable" sized rainbow trout (predominantly 10" and 12" fish) scheduled to be stocked in waters across the state. The two-year ramp up in production will result in 225,000 more catchable rainbow trout being stocked in 2019 than were stocked in 2017. The new production level of over 1.8 million catchable trout will become the new standard for future years.

- In 2018, Fish and Game requested that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service transfer operations and funding for the Hagerman National Fish Hatchery to IDFG. Hagerman NFH rears and releases approximately 1.6 million steelhead smolts annually, operating under the congressionally authorized Lower Snake River Compensation Plan. Fish and Game operates the other four LSRCP hatcheries in Idaho, and consolidating management of all these facilities within the Department will enhance programmatic consistency and coordination, reduce operating cost, and make the program more directly accountable to Idahoans.

- The Fisheries Bureau has updated its statewide six-year Fisheries Management Plan, which describes the policy direction for the state's fisheries program from 2019 to 2024. The document outlines fisheries management program priorities, as well as sport fishing and conservation goals across the state and maintains focus on priorities identified by Idaho's anglers and other stakeholders. While developing the plan, fisheries staff solicited public comments and input from federal, state, tribal and NGO partners using a variety of methods. The Department also used the results of the Department's statewide 2017 Angler Opinion Survey to inform management priorities and direction. The new plan improves



on the previous version in many ways. This new document includes descriptions for the Department's fish habitat program, increases in hatchery trout production, and the newly adopted escapement goals for anadromous fisheries, as well as several other programmatic changes across the state. The draft plan was recently reviewed and adopted in November by the Idaho Fish and Game Commission and is scheduled for publication in January 2019.

- The IDFG Commission also recently approved fishing seasons and rules for 2019-2021. One notable change was re-opening a Burbot fishery in the northern (Panhandle) region. The Kootenai River drainage is the only location in Idaho where Burbot are native. Populations declined after the 1972 construction of Libby Dam in Montana altered flow, nutrient, and temperature regimes in the river, prompting closure of the Burbot fishery in 1992. Since that time, the Department and the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho worked with other stakeholders to develop and implement conservation strategies including habitat restoration and conservation aquaculture. Natural Burbot recruitment remains low, but survival of hatchery-reared Burbot has exceeded expectations, and the population is now robust enough to support recreational fishing and regulated harvest. IDFG staff will monitor angler participation and success in this new fishery in the coming years.
- Mormon Reservoir in the Magic Valley Region is known for growing very large rainbow trout. However, for the last several years, reservoir conditions have made it tough for rainbow trout to survive through the winter. The problem at Mormon Reservoir was its heavy infestation of aquatic vegetation. When snow and ice cover the lake, less sunlight reaches aquatic plants. As a result, plants produce less oxygen. If vegetation dies from lack of sunlight or cold temperatures, it decomposes, which uses oxygen dissolved in water. If oxygen levels drop too low, winter fish kills can occur. In 2017, IDFG collaborated with Camas County to control aquatic vegetation in Mormon Reservoir that was restricting angler access and causing winter kills (750 acres treated). Eighty-five percent of the treated vegetation was killed resulting in large areas of open water for fishing access and carryover of stocked trout into 2018. Additional aquatic vegetation treatments occurred in fall 2018. Anglers have reported trout catch rates of four to 15+ fish caught per hour with some fish exceeding 20 inches.





- In the McCall Sub-region, fishery management staff has initiated an effort to address the declining physical condition of Payette Lake's Lake Trout. Staff are removing Lake Trout from Payette Lake to help adjust the number of predators to the available food supply (rainbow trout, kokanee). Thus far, 700 Lake Trout have been removed by gill nets. The Sub-region will track the condition of Lake Trout to identify if additional removals are needed.
- The Department has completed numerous habitat improvement projects around Bear Lake in the Southeast Region to restore the lake's unique Bear Lake cutthroat trout population. Bear Lake Cutthroat Trout can reach 14 pounds; much larger than any other cutthroat population in Idaho. As a direct result of habitat work carried out in cutthroat trout spawning tributaries, more wild cutthroat trout are successfully spawning and more juveniles recruiting to the lake. Fishery management staff from Idaho and Utah are considering future management options for reopening harvest on wild cutthroat trout. In January 2019, a graduate student at the University of Idaho will begin to study population dynamics of Bear Lake cutthroat trout; information needed by fishery managers to identify whether the population can support harvest.

- In 2018, Chinook Salmon anglers expended approximately 112,800 hours fishing and harvested 410 jacks and 3,723 adult salmon.
- In the fall of 2017 and spring of 2018, Steelhead anglers fished 102,220 angler days to harvest 14,907 summer steelhead from the Clearwater, Snake and Salmon rivers.
- The Fishing and Boating Access program operated and maintained over 340 public access sites throughout the state. New sites were added in the Panhandle Region (Gene Day Pond), Southwest Region (Bent Lane-Boise River), and Upper Snake (Camas Creek). In addition to maintaining existing sites, staff completed improvements at Map Rock-Snake River (new boat ramp, parking and ADA restroom) and Roberts-Snake River (new boat ramp) in the Southwest Region; Williams Lake (new boat ramp, docks and parking area) in the Salmon Region; and Teton River by improved road access to Spring Hollow and developing a new site at Bates Bridge (new boat ramp, parking area and ADA restroom) in the Upper Snake Region.
- Department Fisheries Habitat Program staff completed habitat improvement projects to benefit juvenile and adult salmon and steelhead in the Potlatch River drainage (Clearwater Region), and in the North Fork Salmon River, the Lemhi River and the Pahsimeroi River (Salmon Region). Additionally, Department staff completed a project on Big Meadow Creek in the Potlatch River drainage that opened up approximately six miles of spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead. Generally speaking, habitat improvement projects focus on increasing stream channel complexity to provide year-round rearing space for juvenile salmon and steelhead. In most tributary systems in the Potlatch and upper Salmon drainages, juvenile rearing habitat is considered more limiting than adult spawning habitat.
- Department staff maintained over 270 fish screens and fishways in the upper Salmon River drainage that serve the purpose of keeping juvenile salmon and steelhead out of irrigation diversion ditches as they migrate from natal habitat to the ocean.
- The Fisheries Research Section continued to evaluate predation by double-crested cormorants and American white pelicans on hatchery catchable trout stocked in southern Idaho waters. In addition to earlier estimates of cormorant and pelican predation obtained from 2012 to 2014, 20 new estimates were recently obtained from 2015-2017 in 15 waters more heavily dominated by cormorant predation than pelican

predation. Avian predation at these waters averaged 25%; predation specifically attributed to double-crested cormorants and American white pelicans was estimated at 16% and 6%, respectively, with other avian predators (e.g., herons, osprey) comprising the remaining amount of predation. In comparison, anglers caught only 17% of stocked fish, indicating that piscivorous birds, rather than anglers, were the dominant consumers of stocked hatchery trout at the study waters. As avian predation at individual waters increased, angler catch incrementally decreased. Such information is being used to better manage Idaho's hatchery trout stocking program.

Activities by Major Program

Fishing and Boating Access

5.7 full-time equivalents

- Manage more than 350 fishing and boating access sites statewide owned or managed by Fish and Game.
- Our recently completed Idaho Fishing and Boating Access Guide lists all locations and amenities including ramps, toilets, ADA accessibility and campsite availability.

Anadromous Fish Hatcheries

33.8 full-time equivalents

- Fish and Game manages 10 salmon and steelhead hatcheries built as mitigation for losses from hydropower projects in the Snake River drainage.
- These hatcheries produce about 10 million Chinook salmon, 5 million steelhead and one million sockeye salmon for release annually.

Fish Habitat Management

5.2 full-time equivalents

- Assess, catalogue and prioritize opportunities to improve fish habitat for resident and anadromous species.
- Design, contract and implement fish habitat improvements, such as stream bank stabilization, riparian plantings and tributary reconnects.

Fish Health Management

7.2 full-time equivalents

- This program diagnoses and prescribes treatments to control or eliminate diseases in hatchery fish, investigates fish kills and transportation of fish by outside entities.

Fish Marking

0.1 full equivalent and contracted services.

- Fish marking staff handles 15 million salmon and steelhead annually.
- Marking allows anglers to harvest hatchery raised salmon and steelhead without jeopardizing wild stocks, and it allows both upstream and downstream migration and survival monitoring and timing.

Fish Population Management

41.5 full-time equivalents

- Collect and maintain information for fishery management decisions on mountain lakes, lowland lakes and reservoirs, and rivers and streams.
- Manage populations of native and introduced fish to maintain diverse sport fishing opportunities.

Fish Screens and Diversions

11.4 full-time equivalents

- Operate and maintain 230 fish screens, 307 pump intake screens, three formal fishways and numerous rock step pool fishways to perpetuate anadromous fish in the Salmon and Clearwater basins.
- Screening to protect resident fish populations and to provide technical assistance to landowners and local agencies.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Special Projects

23.5 full-time equivalents

- Develop tools to improve the management of native fish populations and sport fisheries.

- Current work focuses on improving return of stocked trout to the creel; developing new genetic tools to improve the identification and management of native fish populations and hatchery-supported fisheries; investigating methods to improve the abundance of ESA-listed and other fish species, and managing avian predation impacts on fish populations.

Regional Support and Coordination

14.5 full-time equivalents

- Support for anadromous and resident fish management, program research, monitoring and evaluation, fish hatcheries and fish health.

Resident Fish Hatcheries

25.2 full-time equivalents

- Operate 10 hatcheries that produce resident fish for stocking in more than 500 lakes, reservoirs and streams.

Regional Fisheries

Fisheries population management is done at the regional level. Coordination occurs with anadromous and resident species managers at headquarters.

Regional fish management staff duties include:

- Fishery surveys and inventories
- Fishery population management
- Administration and oversight
- Technical guidance
- Habitat management
- Angler/aquatic education

Panhandle Region

- Provides about 5,414 miles of fishing waters, numerous high mountain lakes, 52 lowland lakes, reservoirs and ponds and 14 “family fishing waters.”

Clearwater Region

- Provides more than 7,728 miles of streams for fishing, 18 lowland lakes, reservoirs, ponds, high mountain lakes and eight “family fishing waters.”

Southwest Region (including McCall Subregion)

- Provides about 8,352 miles of flowing water, 28 lowland lakes, reservoirs, ponds, many high mountain lakes and 18 community ponds and “family fishing waters.”

Magic Valley Region

- Provides 3,485 miles of flowing water, about 38 lowland lakes, reservoirs, ponds and 11 “family fishing waters.”

Southeast Region

- Provides 2,496 miles of flowing water, about 30 lowland lakes, reservoirs and five “family fishing waters.”

Upper Snake Region

- Provides about 3,287 miles of fishing waters, 18 lowland lakes, reservoirs, ponds and 10 “family fishing waters.”

Salmon Region

- Provides about 5,057 miles of flowing water, a number of high mountain lakes, 32 lowland lakes, reservoirs, ponds and 11 “family fishing waters.”



WILDLIFE

Wildlife Spending. \$28,886,005 • 137.28 Full-Time Equivalents

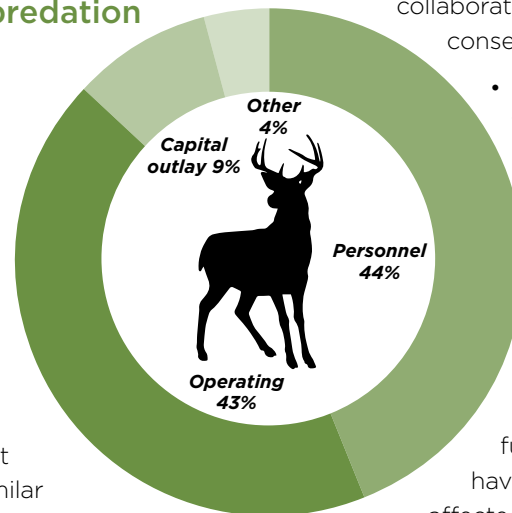
The Bureau of Wildlife inventories, monitors and manages Idaho's wildlife resources, including more than 70 hunted species and more than 500 unhunted species. It manages about 370,000 acres of habitat on 32 wildlife management areas, provides technical assistance to private landowners and public land managers on 83,000 square miles and resolves nuisance and depredating wildlife complaints. The bureau also provides technical expertise for species listed under the Endangered Species Act. The bureau has seven primary functions, including habitat management, game management, wildlife diversity, wildlife research, wildlife health, winter feeding and depredation control, and administration.

Highlights

- Fish and Game surveyed mule deer and white-tailed deer hunters to understand their preferences and satisfaction that will guide the direction of management plan revisions in FY 2019. Approximately 7,000 hunters participated in the mule deer survey and about 8,000 hunters responded to the survey targeting white-tailed deer hunters. Survey results on hunter opinions regarding their most recent year's hunting experience and their preferences for future management were compared to the extent possible with results of similar surveys conducted in 2003 (white-tailed deer hunters) and 2007 (mule deer hunters).
- Fish and Game continued its aggressive focus on securing stored hay on private property across the state. For example, Fish and Game purchased materials and assisted landowners in building approximately

50 additional stack yards around the state.

- A new mountain goat management plan was drafted and staff initiated work on a new moose management plan last spring. The plans that have been guiding management decisions for these species were last revised in 1991 and well due for a fresh look. Both plans will likely be presented to the Fish and Game Commission for adoption in 2019.
- Fish and Game assisted rangeland user groups in creating the Idaho Rangeland Conservation Partnership – a newly formed collaborative with a mission to bring together ranchers, conservationists, agencies, recreationists, scientists and other rangeland stakeholders to conserve and enhance the social, ecologic and economic values that rangelands provide through shared learning and action. The partnership concept was formed during the past year after stakeholder discussions about Outcome Based Land Management expressed a need for a more collaborative approach to rangeland management and conservation.



- Concluded a three-year effort in collaboration with the Mule Deer Foundation, U.S. Bureau of Land Management Shoshone Field Office, and Idaho Department of Lands to plant more than 500,000 sagebrush and bitterbrush plants on approximately 5,000 acres of critical mule deer winter range and sage grouse habitat in the Bennett Hills that was destroyed in the 2011 Blair Fire.
- Providing access to sportsmen is an important function of Fish and Game. Many surveys have shown having access to public and private land positively affected the choice of where to hunt. To help address this issue in Idaho, Fish and Game has developed a suite of tools. One tool is the Access Yes! Program, which is designed to secure access to private land or through to landlocked public land. During FY2018, approximately 800,000 acres of land were open to the public via Access Yes! statewide – half consisted of private land and half

previously landlocked public lands. Fish and Game also increased attention to its properties (Wildlife Management Areas and Wildlife Habitat Areas) for increased hunter, trapper, and angler opportunities. In addition, recent congestion issues in central Idaho have highlighted the consequences of lost access in the backcountry. To address this situation, Fish and Game formed an internal group to review and make recommendations on backcountry properties (owned by Fish and Game), trail conditions, and other access portals in or near the Central Idaho Wilderness. Finally, Fish and Game continues to work with our federal partners to secure access to federal lands and explore additional tools for maintaining and expanding access.

- Continued to provide excellent wildlife-related recreational opportunities on Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) by securing funding to develop and build two new wildlife viewing blinds, following the lead of Ft. Boise WMA viewing platform (2016). Niagara Springs WMA blind was built in spring of 2018 and the Market Lake WMA blind is currently under construction with a completion date in FY2019.
- In light of increased abundance and distribution of swans, the State of Idaho has expressed interest in establishing a general swan hunting season in northern Idaho. Fish and Game prepared a proposal for a swan hunt in the Panhandle Region of north Idaho. Upon endorsement from the Pacific Flyway Council, the proposal will be forwarded to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Bird Regulations Committee for consideration. If approved, a DRAFT Environmental Assessment would need to be prepared and published in the Federal Register.
- Completed a draft assessment of Fish and Game's Wildlife Management Areas (WMA). This assessment includes statewide summary information for the WMA program; it highlights the conservation and wildlife-related recreation values and opportunities for each WMA; and it includes a ranking of the relative value for each WMA using a draft WMA Value Index. The WMA assessment may be used as a resource for future funding, staffing, and land acquisition and disposal decisions.





- Management of department-owned lands includes continual maintenance of infrastructure. Below are several projects that were completed to specifically enhance the recreational experience for users.
 - Snow Peak WMA – cleared and improved eleven miles of trail to improve public access.
 - Farragut WMA – completed construction of a twenty shooting-point 3-D archery range.
 - Coeur d'Alene WMA – developed three public access sites at Black Lake.
 - Pend Oreille WMA – added a public parking area at the West Trout segment.
 - Craig Mountain WMA – rebuilt two public-use remote cabins and established a public airstrip at Wapshilla Ranch.
 - Georgetown WMA – improved three miles of road and two parking areas and added two new parking areas.
 - Sterling WMA – improved ½ mile of road and six parking areas.
 - Loon Creek – improved the airstrip.
 - Cougar Creek – rebuilt the airstrip.

- Led the statewide, multi-partner effort to strategically monitor 1,466 sage-grouse leks and evaluated population trends relative to adaptive management triggers identified in the 2012 Governor's Plan and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management's 2015 Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments. Staff also participated on early discussions with agency partners to investigate potential causal factors of documented sage-grouse declines.
- Assisted the Governor's Office of Species Conservation, federal agency partners, and stakeholders to develop a sage-steppe mitigation strategy to offset impacts to sage-grouse and habitat resulting from large-scale infrastructure developments. Mitigation principles and guidelines have been developed for voluntary mitigation proposals while a state-led in-lieu fee program has yet to be formalized. Fish and Game staff has worked closely with partners to develop a sage-grouse Habitat Quantification Tool (HQT). The HQT quantifies habitat function for sage-grouse and can help guide development projects to places with the least impact to sage-grouse and also direct mitigation to the most beneficial locations for sage-grouse.
- Completed a Statewide Habitat Monitoring Plan and Techniques Guide, which provides guidance on the monitoring techniques to use to address specific habitat assessment questions, including standardized protocols for recommended techniques. The Monitoring Plan and Techniques Guide forms the basis for monitoring on our Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) in order to assess habitat management effectiveness and long-term habitat condition. To date, twenty-three of our thirty-one WMAs have been surveyed to provide baseline habitat information.
- Fish and Game's Lands Program continues to leverage funding and protect wildlife habitat. Seven fee title acquisitions and easements occurred in FY2018, protecting 1,726 acres for wildlife. The Albeni Falls settlement agreement was finalized and signed for \$24M between Bonneville Power Administration and the State of Idaho and established two stewardship endowments with the Idaho Endowment Fund Investment Board (EFIB). Fish and Game's endowment assets now total more than \$30M. A cooperative forest management agreement with Idaho Department of Lands was finalized, and a phosphate mine mitigation stewardship endowment with EFIB for Blackfoot Wildlife Management Area was established. Finally, an agreement was finalized with Idaho Transportation Department's District 5 in southeast Idaho to

build a wildlife crossing on US-30 to protect mule deer migration using funding contributions from both agencies and the Fish and Game's purchase of a conservation easement to protect the crossing and its function in perpetuity.

- Fish and Game is working with Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and the University of Montana to study and monitor the population of fisher residing in northeast Washington, northern and central Idaho, and western Montana. This population of fisher were considered nearly extirpated in the early to mid-20th century. Although they have made an apparent comeback across their range, there currently is no monitoring program for this population and their habitat use is poorly understood. The population will be surveyed using baited camera and hair snare stations. Results will provide the first range wide estimate of occupancy for this population across its range, and provide an important baseline for the species and its conservation.
- Collaborated with Montana, Wyoming, and Washington to complete analyses and draft a final report of the Western States Wolverine Conservation Project's four-state camera survey. Predicted wolverine occurrence across these four western states (including locations not sampled with cameras) and demonstrated differences in potential occurrence among geographic areas (e.g., Central Idaho vs. Cascade Mountains). A scheduled repeat of the survey in 2021 will show how distribution has changed since the 2017 baseline. This project is contributing important information to the wolverine listing decision due from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Worked with six other western states (OR, WA, NV, CA, AZ, UT) as a member of the WAFWA Monarch Working Group to develop a Western Monarch Butterfly Conservation Plan. The Plan provides a collaborative framework for action and accountability among state, federal, NGO, academic, private, and local partners to advance near-term and long-term objectives to address and ameliorate threats, and ensure improvement and long-term persistence of the western monarch population into the foreseeable future (50 years). To help develop the Plan and engage with key stakeholder groups, the Working Group received a \$120,000 grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.
- Collaborated with Fish and Game's Information Systems staff toward web-enabling the Idaho State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). This work was supported in part by a grant through the Competitive State

Wildlife Grants Program under the SWAP Enhancement Fund and is scheduled for completion in FY2019.

- Supported by a grant from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation through The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Conserving Nature's Stage Climate Resilience program, the Wildlife Bureau partnered with TNC-Idaho to create a preliminary portfolio of Conservation Opportunity Areas that can be used to guide voluntary conservation actions in support of the Idaho State Wildlife Action Plan. This project will be finalized in FY2019.
- Fish and Game continues to collaborate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the University of Montana, and the Intermountain West Joint Venture to facilitate research on the Rocky Mountain Population of sandhill cranes in eastern Idaho. Personnel in the Southeast and Upper Snake regions have captured and marked cranes with satellite transmitters in an effort to improve crane management and habitat delivery efforts that will benefit wetland-dependent species.

Wildlife Programs

Habitat Management

54.7 full-time equivalents

- Responsible for 32 wildlife management areas, totaling more than 314,000 acres, for use by hunters, anglers and the public, and with an estimated 700,000 visitor-days.
- Provide technical assistance to private and public land managers.
- Develop and oversee private land habitat programs and landscape-scale habitat initiatives.
- The habitat program pays an annual fire protection assessment to the Idaho Department of Lands.
- Program pays \$203,000 in payments in lieu of taxes to counties.

Game Management

35.8 full-time equivalents

- Biologists collect data, analyze and report on the population status of 12 big game, 11 upland game, 9 furbearer, 19 migratory bird, and other harvested species.

- Recommend harvest opportunities, solicit public involvement in wildlife management and coordinate development of species management plans.
- Coordinate development of rules brochures, including 325,000 big game, 1,500 Landowner Appreciation Program, 125,000 waterfowl brochures annually, and 250,000 moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goat, and 440,000 upland game brochures biennially.
- Headquarters staff administer and coordinate harvest estimates from about 225,000 big game tag purchasers, 45,000 upland game bird hunters and 22,500 waterfowl hunters.

Wildlife Diversity

17.3 full-time equivalents

- Collect, analyze and report data on at-risk wildlife species with an emphasis on those not harvested.
- Provide technical assistance on appropriate management actions to ensure conservation and retention of state-management authority for over 200 “Species of Greatest Conservation Need”.
- Implement elements of Fish and Game’s Strategic Plan (collaborate with interested and affected parties to recover threatened and endangered species).
- Monitor and provide technical assistance on four federally listed threatened plant species and three candidate plant species.
- Funded with federal grants, the nongame trust account composed of wildlife license plate and Idaho income check-off revenues, and private and local sources. No license dollars are directed to Wildlife Diversity.

Wildlife Research

7.6 full-time equivalents

- Develop reliable knowledge and tools to help wildlife managers meet population objectives.
- Focus on complex management issues, requiring in-depth analysis beyond the capability of routine management activities.
- Capture and monitor more than 1,000 individual animals annually.

Wildlife Health

2.6 full-time equivalents

- Monitor and develop responses to wildlife diseases, perform and coordinate animal health diagnostics.
- Provide training in animal immobilization and restraint, conduct necropsies and provide veterinary support for regional animal handling projects.
- Work with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture on management responses to diseases potentially affecting wildlife and domestic livestock.

Winter Feeding and Depredation Control

14.1 full-time equivalents

- Provide technical assistance and materials to reduce or prevent depredation losses and improve relationships between sportsmen and private landowners.
- Respond to 500 to 1,500 nuisance or depredation complaints annually.
- Process about 30 depredation claims, resulting in payment of \$100,000 to \$300,000 to private landowners for damage caused by wildlife.
- Implement the commission’s Emergency Winter Feeding policy. Depending on winter conditions, the Department will routinely feed from 500 to 2,000 deer, elk, and pronghorn antelope in varying locations.

Administration

5.3 full-time equivalents

- Supervise all wildlife bureau programs, administer the wildlife bureau budget, coordinate federal aid, and provide administrative support.
- Provide policy support for the Fish and Game director and the Idaho Fish and Game Commission.



ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement Spending. \$11,752,347 • 112.35 Full-Time Equivalents

The Bureau of Enforcement is responsible for compliance patrols of hunters, anglers and trappers, investigating reports of wildlife crimes in urban, rural and remote backcountry environments. Conservation officers provide public information and assist with fish and wildlife management activities. Officers are also responsible for public outreach and education in their communities. Headquarters enforcement staff are responsible for management of the enforcement program.

Highlights

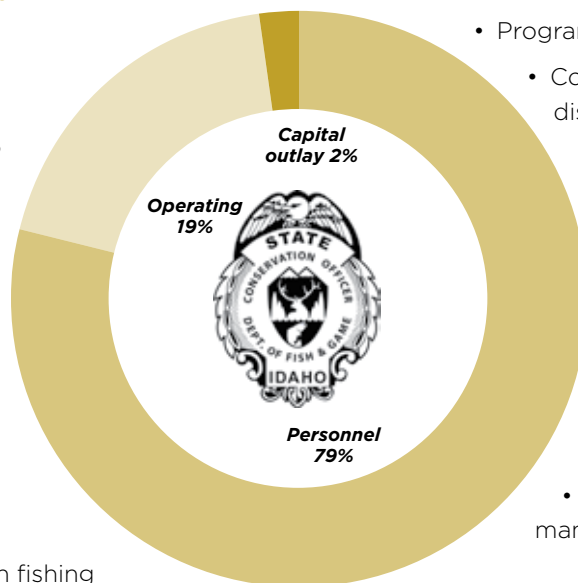
- Enforcement officers conducted 56,418 compliance checks of license holders with 2,205 compliance checks on steelhead anglers and 1,105 compliance checks on salmon anglers. Officers also responded to 2,764 calls for service from public regarding wildlife and they contacted an additional 58,709 people to answer questions on Department related issues; contacted people on 1611 boats, 1,515 off-highway vehicles and 102 snowmobiles; 1,714 citations, 2,098 written warnings and 295 incidents were documented.
- Enforcement officers participated in 193 youth-related events, including hunter education, youth fishing clinics and mentored youth hunting activities involving a total of 7,015 youngsters.
- There were 771 calls to Citizen's Against Poaching plus an additional 47 on-line reports of fish and game violations and paid 74 rewards totaling \$24,700.

- Conservation officers logged 643 hours of enforcement effort in Wolverine habitat across the state during November through February where trapping may occur with potential to trap a wolverine as a non-target catch.
- The Special Investigations Unit closed four commercialization of wildlife cases, resulting in 95 misdemeanor and 5 felony charges filed in local courts.

Enforcement Operations

4.6 full-time equivalents

- Program oversight and direction.
- Collect various court-ordered penalties and dispositions.
- Administer violation database.
- Customer service and public records requests.
- Coordinate recruit, hire and train new conservation officers.
- Coordinate Peace Officer Standards and Training required training and instructor certifications.
- Administer health, wellness, and fitness program.
- Wildlife forensics program and wildlife health lab manager.



Special Investigations

4 full-time equivalents

- Coordinate and supervise special investigation unit detecting and prosecuting habitual wildlife criminals and illegal commercial wildlife violations.
- Coordinate Citizens Against Poaching (CAP) program.

Regional Enforcement

Each region has a regional conservation officer – the program manager, a regional investigator and two to three district conservation officers, who are first line supervisors. Each supervisor is assigned four to seven senior conservation officers or conservation officers. The average conservation officer patrol area exceeds 1,000 square miles.

Panhandle Region: 15.8 officers

- Two region officers are specially funded; one through Avista for bull trout enforcement and education; and one through private, federal, state grants for grizzly bear enforcement and education.

Clearwater Region: 15 officers

Southwest Region: 22 officers

Magic Valley Region: 15 officers

Southeast Region: 13 officers

Upper Snake: 15 officers

Salmon Region: 9 officers



Shikar-Safari Recognizes Preston Senior Conservation Officer

Idaho Fish and Game's Nathan Stohosky (on the left) received the 2017 Shikar-Safari Club International "Officer of the Year" award in recognition of this work as the Preston-area senior conservation officer

Shikar-Safari Club International is a worldwide organization of hunters that supports a wide range of conservation causes with emphasis on wildlife law enforcement. The organization recognizes outstanding law enforcement officers in the United States and around the world.

Nathan is one of our young talented up and comers with a bright future. Nathan's leadership skills are evident in his willingness to take on additional duties and motivation to enhance our ability to execute our mission. He is truly one of our finest officers committed to protecting Idaho's wildlife resources.

ENGINEERING

Engineering Spending. \$695,808 • 12.5 Full-Time Equivalents

The Engineering Bureau designs, constructs and maintains facilities in a cost-effective, efficient, and safe manner. Budget is comprised primarily of personnel and related operating. Capital projects are paid for by the benefitting bureau.

Highlights

Provided Engineering for:

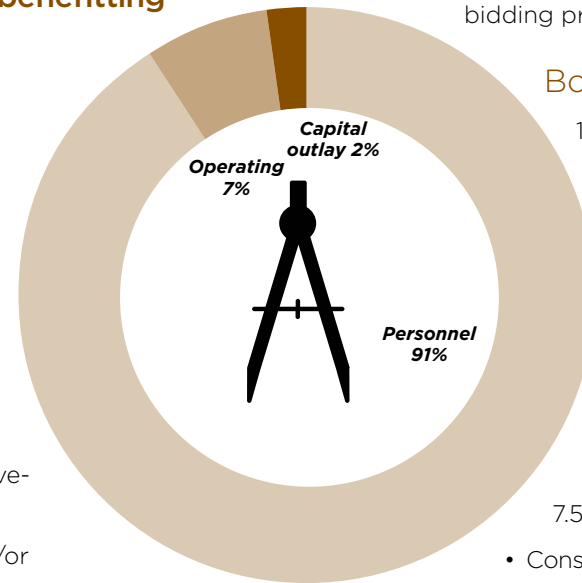
- The Statewide Fishing and Boating Access program consisting of design and/or construction on approximately 5 site improvements.
- Family Fishing Water projects throughout the state consisting of the design and/or construction of 4 site improvements.
- The State Fish Hatchery program consisting of the design and/or construction of 28 different hatchery improvements.
- IDFG Administrative Sites consisting of the design and/or construction of 14 site improvements.
- Wildlife Management Area projects consisting of the design and/or construction of approximately 20 improvements.
- A variety of miscellaneous projects throughout the state including habitat restoration, anadromous fish screening, shooting ranges, IDFG dams, sockeye fish trap, outside project consultation, and a variety of others.

Engineering Management

4 full-time equivalents

- 4 Licensed professional engineers and an office administrator provide professional engineering services to Fish and Game, including design, permitting, contracts and project construction management.

- Projects include administrative buildings, hatcheries, wildlife management areas, residences, fishing and boating access, dams, roads and bridges, habitat work, fish passage and various others.
- All construction projects are bid through the public works bidding process.



Boise Warehouse

1 full-time equivalent

- Procure and store supplies and issues them to Fish and Game employees statewide.
- Process and maintain inventory records, provide critical support for the fleet program and assist the Boise construction crew.

Construction/Support

7.5 full-time equivalents

- Construction professionals based in Boise travel the state providing construction services to Fish and Game facilities including in-stream projects.
- The one-third full-time position consists of four fisheries employees who work on regional projects for one-month each and are based in Salmon.
- One mechanic, located in Garden City, maintain Fish and Game vehicles and heavy equipment.



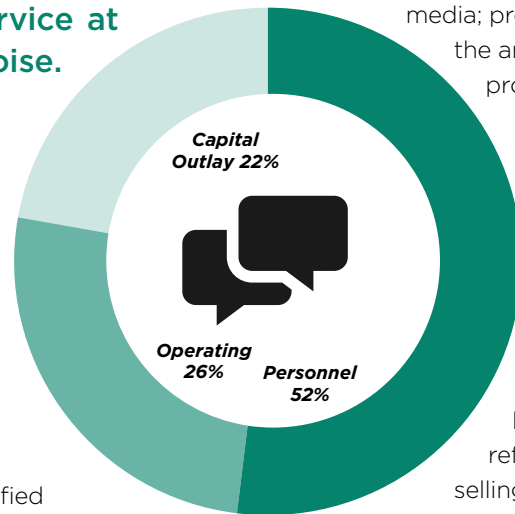
COMMUNICATIONS

Communication Spending. \$5,293,790 • 32.71 Full-Time Equivalents

The Bureau of Communications informs, educates, and involves people in the management of Idaho's fish and wildlife. The bureau produces a variety of printed, video and education materials; organizes volunteers, stages various habitat improvement and outdoor educational activities and events; manages Idaho's hunter, bowhunter, trapper, angler and aquatic education programs; and provides customer service at the Fish and Game headquarters in Boise.

Highlights

- The Statewide Project WILD program continued to grow, up 36% in FY 2018, with the implementation of online registration in FY 2017. The WILD program taught 15 courses and graduated 337 teachers. In FY 2018 WILD introduced a new program, WILD about Fishing, in the Magic and Treasure Valley areas.
- Statewide, the Hunter, Bowhunter, Trapper and Wolf Trapper programs certified 14,567 students at 681 classes. Most courses are taught by a certified volunteer Hunter Education instructors who donate over 15,000 hours of time each year teaching. In the Outdoor Skills program, 80 shooting clinics were held.
- The Angling and Aquatic Education programs conducted 218 family fishing events within the Fishing Trailer program, Free Fishing Day, and other events or clinics, reaching 14,385 people. The Trout in the Classroom program was offered at 128 schools across the state – reaching 12,127 students – growing kokanee, steelhead and rainbow trout.
- The Volunteer Service Coordinators recruit and manage volunteers in the Master Naturalist, Reservist, Habitat and Hunter Education



programs. Over 4,000 volunteers work statewide bringing in over \$800,000 in match for Federal programs each year.

- In 2013, the website group proposed ten-year benchmark goals, including surpassing 2-million annual users – a 50% increase – and improving reliability to keep the server running 99.5% of the time. All of those original goals have been exceeded five years early using several methods: a complete system overhaul; better search; adding blogs and calendars; increasing reach using press releases and social media; promoting the Idaho Hunt and Fishing planners; and creating the annual Fire Information page in collaboration with multiple programs and external agencies.
- Fish and Game's presence at out-of-state sports shows continued to improve. For the first time, revenue generated at the shows (\$46,500) exceeded the expenses of attending shows (\$38,700). Over 1,100 contacts were made; an email list of these leads is being used to communicate directly with them.
- Information and application packets were mailed to over 57,000 nonresident hunters. The list was significantly larger than the previous years (9,000 more than 2017), reflecting the interest in hunting Idaho and contributing to selling out of the nonresident allocation of elk tags in 2017.
- The Communications Bureau brought the newly formed marketing group under its umbrella and we have been investing time and FTE's to the agency's Recruitment, Retention, and Reactivation (R3) efforts. This included reallocating an internal resource to serve as the Associate Marketing Manager, and hiring a new Marketing Manager, Data Analyst, and an unpaid Social Media Intern.
- The Communications Bureau contracted with Rizen Creative, a Boise-based marketing agency, to assist the Bureau's in-house implementation of the second year of Price Lock outreach strategy. Results are currently being compiled to understand if Price Lock was effective in reducing license sale's churn and increasing number of license sold.

- We invested \$10,000 to create the Fish the Eclipse: Bait while you Wait campaign to sell fishing licenses during the 2017 solar eclipse. The investment resulted in 3,000 more fishing and combo licenses sold and \$44,000 in year-over-year sales between August 17-23.
- Friends of the MK Nature Center raised a total of \$125,936 in grants and individual donations to replace all of the facility's interpretive, welcome and entrance signs. Two additional entrance signs were installed, one directly in front of the visitor's center and another along the Boise Greenbelt. We have received much positive feedback about the signs from visitors.

Communications Functions and Programs

Internet Services

4 full-time equivalents

- Design and maintain the Fish and Game website.

Information

5.8 full-time equivalents

- Produce and distribute hunting and fishing rule books, news releases, other printed publications, online content and informational videos and social media (Instagram, Facebook, Youtube).
- Answer customer calls and requests for information from throughout the state, nation and world.
- Sell licenses, tags and maps.

Marketing

3 full-time equivalents

- Designs and executes strategies to optimize sales, engage customers, and hone agency branding.
- Analyzes license sales data and conducts primary and secondary research to reveal marketing opportunities

Conservation Education

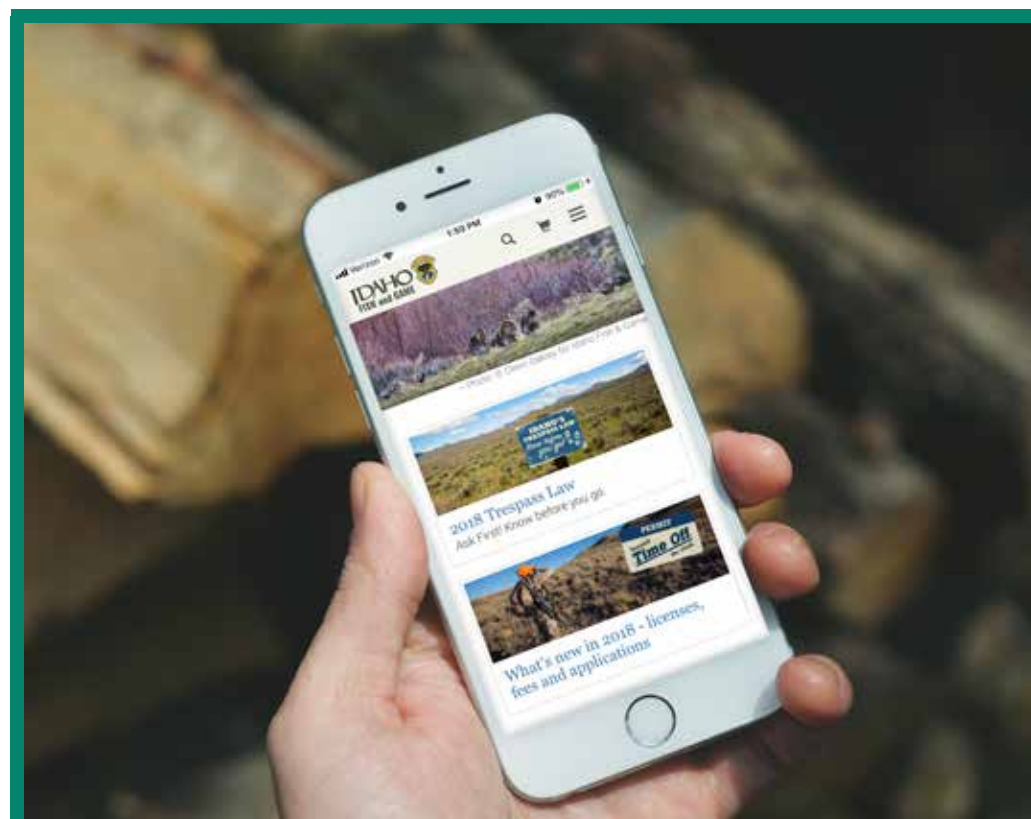
13.3 full-time equivalents

- Conservation Education activities are held statewide, but the majority of these educational events and programs are held at the MK Nature Center (Boise), Waterlife Education Center (Sandpoint), Wildlife Building at the Fairgrounds (Coeur d' Alene), Habitat Area (Lewiston) and Edson Fichter Pond and Nature Area (Pocatello).

Regional Programs

6.8 full-time equivalents

- Regional communications managers manage information and education and supervise volunteer services coordinators, wildlife educators and hunter education volunteer instructors.



ADMINISTRATION

Administration Spending. \$11,186,635 • 56.17 Full-Time Equivalents

The Administration Bureau provides accounting services, financial reporting, establishes and monitors internal controls, administrative policy and direction. The bureau also manages Fish and Games's licensing operations and is responsible for managing the department's fleet of motorized equipment.

Highlights

- Launched a new statewide license issuance system in March, featuring upgraded vendor terminals.
- Coordinated with the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation to secure financing and start construction on a brand new Southwest Regional Office in Nampa. This office will better serve Idaho's sportsmen in the state's most densely populated area, and will be within a 45-minute driving radius for the 600,000 Idahoans who live in Ada or Canyon counties. With occupancy scheduled by the end of June in 2019, the new location will be much easier for sportsmen and women to:
 - Find due to its proximity to Interstate 84;
 - Attend Hunter Education in a couple of new conference rooms;
 - Interact with department employees during proposed wildlife and fisheries management plans, and;
 - Conduct business with the department in a facility with sufficient parking and internal space

Administration Functions

Financial Management & Reporting

18 full-time equivalents

- Fiscal management includes accounting and budgeting, management and billing of federal and private grants, cash management and accounts payable.
- The budget includes maintenance costs for the mailroom, facilities and landscaping at headquarters.
- Reporting includes financial statements submitted to the State Controller's Office, which are included with the statewide Consolidated Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

Purchasing

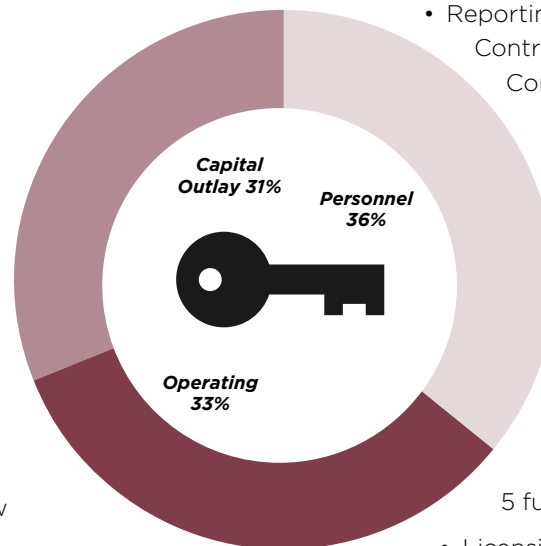
5 full-time equivalents.

- Oversee purchasing contracts.
- Operate mailroom and brochure shipping.
- Building and grounds maintenance.
- Conduct auctions for used equipment.

License Operations

5 full-time equivalents

- Licensing system is provided by a contractor for about \$2 million annually, which includes all hardware, software and supplies provided to vendors.
- License staff is available on regular business days and half a day on Saturday to support the more than 380 statewide vendors who sell licenses to and answers questions from the general public.



Fleet Management

1 full-time equivalent

- Minimizes the life-cycle cost of vehicles by ensuring they are well maintained and replaced regularly to maximize proceeds from the sale of used vehicles.

Regional Operations

27.2 full-time equivalents

- Regional supervisors and front desk staff at each regional office are included in the administrative cost of regional operations.
- Largest expenditure is the rent and utility costs of facilities around the state.
- (Regional biologists are funded under the separate wildlife and fisheries bureaus.)



INFORMATION SYSTEMS

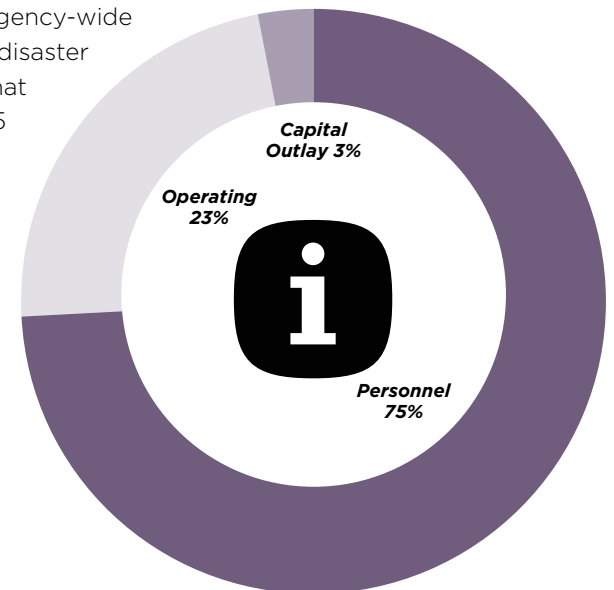
Information Systems Spending. \$3,126,310 • 27.28 Full-Time Equivalents

Information Systems manages, develops and maintains all department hardware requirements, software and GIS applications statewide. Operates and maintains agency networks and website.



Highlights

- GIS infrastructure was updated to current technology standards which allows us to more efficiently update and deploy web maps and applications including the Hunt Planner and Fish Planner.
- The Idaho Fire Map was revamped using our new GIS architecture. This new technology allowed us to update fire closure areas quickly and share them with the public in near real time, allowing them to plan for safe hunting and fishing excursions.
- The Conservation Planner was released in January 2018 and serves as a decision support tool for the Environmental Staff Biologists and Idaho Transportation Department. This intuitive web mapping interface allows for site specific query and display of a wide range of datasets that range from federally listed species occurrences to big game habitat models.
- We gained efficiencies in data delivery and sharing through the development of application program interfaces (APIs). Some of our APIs allow us to efficiently share standardized quality controlled data with partners which results in timely and informed management decisions for anadromous fish. Another API is utilized for capturing data from partners to bolster our knowledge of at-risk species. A number of small APIs are used internally to share data with the Communications bureau for web page content.
- Deployed a new, agency-wide 3-tier backup and disaster recovery system that replaced an over 15 year old, beyond end-of-life and difficult to administer backup system.



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

FY 2018 Actual Expenditures Report (Includes Encumbrances)

FISHERIES

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPREDATION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL
ACCESS	325,661	125,455	976,893	4,066	169,247	-	-	137	1,601,549
ANADROMOUS FISH HATCHERIES	-	-	-	4,158,546	1,519,573	-	-	-	5,678,118
FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT	74,448	-	-	417,393	2,345,279	-	-	0	2,838,120
FISH HEALTH	204,111	-	38,967	433,340	360,954	-	-	-	1,037,372
FISH MARKING	-	-	-	712,745	326,125	-	-	-	1,038,870
FISH POPULATION MANAGEMENT	2,013,952	67,368	1,570,130	5,130,827	1,331,553	-	-	10,117	10,123,947
FISH SCREENS AND DIVERSION	-	-	-	1,974,707	16,878	-	-	-	1,991,585
MONITORING, EVALUATION, SPECIAL PROJECTS	411,006	-	497,882	4,344,119	1,126,751	27,167	-	223,344	6,630,269
REGIONAL SUPPORT & COORDINATION	1,550,378	38,938	272,457	805,876	10,622	15,938	-	4	2,694,213
REGIONAL SUPPORT & COORDINATION	-	-	-	-	1,748	-	-	-	1,748
RESIDENT FISH HATCHERIES	3,080,792	-	527,978	151,032	22,300	-	-	499,478	4,281,580
Total	7,661,348	231,761	3,884,397	18,132,651	7,231,029	43,105	-	733,080	37,917,373

WILDLIFE

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPREDATION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION / COORDINATION	445,591	-	160,065	-	-	-	-	620	606,277
MANAGING WILDLIFE HABITAT	4,791,668	282,779	4,807,640	1,375,976	218,498	27,893	-	437,578	11,942,032
MANAGING WILDLIFE POPULATIONS	3,022,976	-	4,293,890	219,437	193,505	-	-	37,886	7,767,694
WILDLIFE DIVERSITY	-	-	-	1,118,057	62,518	917,953	-	9,335	2,107,864
WILDLIFE HEALTH	181,001	-	355,162	17,877	-	14,408	-	64,192	632,641
WILDLIFE RESEARCH	66,009	-	1,795,621	33,660	9,982	-	-	55,180	2,560,452
WINTER FEEDING / DEPREDATION CONTROL	1,172,285	1,048,163	-	-	-	-	1,048,597	-	3,269,045
Total	10,279,531	1,467,501	11,412,378	2,765,008	484,503	960,255	341,814	604,792	28,886,005

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

FY 2018 Actual Expenditures Report (Includes Encumbrances)

ENFORCEMENT

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPREDATION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL
ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS	1,588,499	-	-	-	53,703	13,952	-	8,227	1,664,382
ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL OPERATIONS	480,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	480,392
REGIONAL ENFORCEMENT	9,276,293	-	-	-	40,429	-	-	1	9,316,722
STATEWIDE ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	168,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,978
T & E ENFORCEMENT AND EDUCATION	-	-	-	-	121,874	-	-	-	121,874
Total	11,514,145	-	-	-	216,006	13,952	-	8,244	11,752,347

ENGINEERING

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPREDATION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL
BOISE WAREHOUSE	44,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,751
CONSTRUCTION/SUPPORT	221,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,677
ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT	429,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429,380
Total	695,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	695,808

COMMUNICATIONS

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPREDATION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL
AQUATIC EDUCATION	32,428	-	389,862	-	-	56,206	-	39,240	517,737
HEADQUARTERS INFORMATION & EDUCATION	1,232,689	-	34,004	2,293	9,157	-	-	22,929	1,301,071
HUNTER EDUCATION	221,340	-	1,620,651	-	145,489	-	-	0	1,987,481
OTHER	396,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396,707
OTHER EDUCATION	-	-	163,894	12,925	87,423	30,075	-	10,955	305,272
REGIONAL PROGRAMS	745,070	-	34,794	34,794	4,280	-	-	-	785,524
Total	2,628,234	-	2,209,790	50,012	246,349	86,281	-	73,124	5,293,790

Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME


FY 2018 Actual Expenditures Report (Includes Encumbrances)

ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPREDAATION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	1,507,384	-	699,538	617,480	-	-	-	-	2,824,402
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	922,897	5,263	201,717	1,038,087	589,967	642	81	1,128	2,759,781
FLEET MANAGEMENT	1,283,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,283,390
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	1,246,508	-	566,354	1,276,062	37,386	-	-	-	4,600,570
REGION OFFICE OPERATIONS	2,746,961	-	846,881	1,011,033	(4,313)	-	-	8	4,600,570
SPORTSMAN'S DATABASE, LICENSING, CONTROLLED HUNTS	1,525,736	-	447,549	569,608	-	-	-	-	2,542,893
Total	9,232,876	5,263	2,762,039	4,512,271	246,349	642	81	1,136	17,137,347

GRAND TOTALS

BUREAU / SECTION / PROGRAM	LICENSE FUND	LICENSE SET-ASIDE	FEDERAL PR/DJ	FEDERAL GRANTS	PRIVATE & LOCAL	NON-LICENSE SET-ASIDE	DEPREDAATION FUND	TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	42,011,943	1,567,965	20,268,604	25,459,942	8,800,926	1,104,235	1,048,678	1,420,376	101,682,670



“Managing hunter and angler dollars is a responsibility that we take very seriously; and as such, we are continually looking for ways to become more efficient and effective.”

RESIDENT LICENSE, TAG, PERMIT SALES

License, Tag , or Permit:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Res. Combo.	85,629	92,854	92,496	90,004	92,726	88,098	83,190	84,350
Res. Hunting	40,369	40,683	40,570	39,101	40,332	38,865	36,663	35,021
Res. Fishing	114,178	132,112	126,245	126,705	133,006	127,698	113,038	120,166
Sportsmans Package (Star. 1989)	18,783	19,072	19,690	19,929	20,993	21,072	21,434	21,770
Sr. Res. Combo.	33,717	40,186	41,343	38,450	38,505	37,483	33,687	29,695
Sr. Res Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	944
Sr. Res. Fishing	1,702	2	1	0	1	0	2,282	6,151
Junior Combo. (Start 1975)	8,677	9,757	10,599	10,633	10,255	9,008	8,166	7,568
Junior Hunting (Start 1975)	13,397	13,153	12,945	13,587	15,173	14,696	13,879	12,811
Junior Fish (Start 1975)	11,634	13,601	13,136	14,002	14,742	14,072	12,713	13,354
Res. Disabled Combo. (7/1/98)	7,943	9,221	9,387	5,387	4,065	2,940	2,322	1,916
Res. Disabled Fishing	2,155	2,648	2,660	1,642	1,465	1,314	1,086	1,086
Res. Disabled Hunting							17	108
Res. Disabled American Vet Combo	2,746	3,064	3,381	1,815	1,392	1,034	861	819
Res. Disabled American Vet Fish	192	236	288	168	168	150	168	197
Res. Disabled American Vet Hunting							4	58
Res. Furlough Combo.	334	369	306	265	252	283	257	241
Res. Furlough Fishing	231	253	183	171	172	179	189	162
Adult Lifetime Combo.	605	667	653	146	90	81	85	88
Adult Lifetime Hunting	1,072	1,181	1,183	305	174	129	157	153
Adult Lifetime Fishing	67	92	85	15	6	12	10	6
Jr. Lifetime Combo.	65	94	103	36	17	7	25	21
Jr. Lifetime Hunting	202	199	201	115	60	58	66	52
Jr. Lifetime Fishing	26	27	20	5	8	7	6	9
Youth Small Game	1,852	1,870	1,893	-1	0	0	0	0
Youth Hunter Education Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Res. Daily Fishing License	6,934	7,331	6,851	6,373	6,908	6,804	6,928	8,620
Adult Hunting Passport			522	2,250	2,593	2,534	2,373	1,966
Junior Hunting Passport			481	2,368	3,432	3,148	3,074	2,731

RESIDENT LICENSE, TAG, PERMIT SALES

License, Tag , or Permit:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Combo.-3 Year				2,752	1,940	1,847	3,456	3,968
Hunting-3 Year				853	802	816	1,110	1,290
Fishing-3 Year				1,256	1,125	1,250	1,864	2,764
Senior Combo.-3 Year				3,897	3,065	3,598	6,406	5,214
Senior Hunting.-3 Year								119
Senior Fishing.-3 Year							195	683
Junior Combo.-3 Year				532	646	847	1,178	1,271
Junior Hunting-3 Year				911	1,229	1,355	1,685	1,864
Junior Fishing-3 Year				293	377	525	539	801
Disabled Combo. Class D-3 Year				3,309	2,351	1,687	2841	2,309
Disabled Fishing Class D-3 Year				697	660	511	570	642
Disabled Hunting-3 Year							16	29
Disabled Combo. Class V-3 Year				1,624	1,189	901	1,767	1,532
Disabled Fishing Class V-3 Year				140	73	99	125	157
Disabled Hunting Class V-3 Year							4	41
Adult Lifetime Combo.-3 Year				534	131	87	516	227
Adult Lifetime Hunting-3 Year				905	306	134	782	450
Adult Lifetime Fishing-3 Year				68	20	12	62	33
Junior Lifetime Combo.-3 Year				62	32	16	51	60
Junior Lifetime Hunting-3 Year				163	95	62	86	122
Junior Lifetime Fishing-3 Year				8	6	5	2	5
TOTAL RESIDENT LICENSES	352,510	388,672	385,222	391,475	400,582	383,424	366,098	373,644
Salmon Permit	8,998	13,382	6,745	12,492	16,236	10,693	5,909	6,965
Salmon Sportsman Package	18,783	19,072	19,690	19,929	20,993	21,072	21,434	21,770
Total Salmon Permits	27,781	32,454	26,435	32,421	37,229	31,765	27,343	28,735
Steelhead Permit	28,803	29,060	23,677	22,144	28,130	24,475	19,964	16,646
Second Steelhead Permit	155	67	85	0	0	0	0	0
Steelhead Sportsman Package	18,783	19,072	19,690	19,929	20,993	21,072	21,434	21,770
Total Steelhead Permits	47,741	48,199	43,452	42,073	49,123	45,547	41,398	38,416

RESIDENT LICENSE, TAG, PERMIT SALES

License, Tag , or Permit:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Muzzleloader Permit (Start 1978)	4,800	4,850	4,581	4,650	5,093	5,693	5,566	5829
Muzzleloader Sportsman Package	18,783	19,072	19,690	19,929	20,993	21,072	21,434	21,770
Total Muzzleloader Permits	23,583	23,922	24,271	24,579	26,086	26,765	27,000	27,599
Archery Permit (Start 1978)	13,339	13,362	14,044	14,863	15,938	17,139	18,125	17,575
Archery Sportman Package	14,821	14,981	15,380	15,501	16,029	16,273	16,576	16,746
TOTAL ARCHERY PERMITS	28,160	28,343	29,424	30,364	31,967	33,412	34,701	34,321
Res. Hound Hunting (Start 1993)	2,842	2,946	2,996	3,111	3,314	3,403	3,401	3,656
Res. Bear Baiting Permit (Start 1993)	1,923	2,146	2,416	2,261	2,751	2,608	2,389	2,701
Res Migratory Bird Permit (Start 1996)	39,762	39,679	42,331	44,304	45,011	42,479	40,833	44,762
Res Two-Pole Permit	26,302	29,064	29,909	31,792	34,509	35,228	33,901	38,844
Res WMA Pheasant Permit	5,084	5,418	5,442	5,796	5,579	5,887	5,866	6,679
TOTAL PERMIT	203,178	212,171	206,676	216,701	235,569	227,094	216,832	225,713
Sage\Sharptail Grouse Permit	10,347	8,722	8,734	8,717	8,207	8,273	8,071	7,408
Handicapped Archery Permit (1995)	337	341	352	443	478	549	569	612
Handicapped Motor Vehicle Permit	1,078	1,058	1,074	1,179	1,268	1,312	1,320	1,173
Special Weapons Modification	12	7	32	42	81	85	86	98
Rocky Mtn Sheep CH Permit	68	69	73	73	70	72	75	76
Goat CH Permit	51	52	51	51	50	50	51	48
Elk CH Permit	16,955	13,560	17,555	19,300	20,646	22,059	23,742	22,053
California Sheep CH Permit	21	21	22	21	21	22	23	22
Spring Bear CH Permit	143	143	148	143	144	144	142	135
Deer CH Permit	19,635	14,864	17,362	16,680	19,152	21,097	22,136	19,265
Spring Turkey CH Permit	742	676	692	766	748	614	606	635
Antelope CH Permit	3,778	3,174	3,924	3,898	4,135	4,350	4,750	4,823
Moose CH Permit	930	904	877	872	883	880	823	808
Controlled Hunt Application	154,581	166,204	176,031	186,060	212,651	215,450	218,207	221,806
Sandhill Crane CH Permit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Turkey CH Permit	247	243	513	477	492	501	461	477
Fall Bear CH Permit	199	175	246	210	255	257	244	233

RESIDENT LICENSE, TAG, PERMIT SALES

License, Tag , or Permit:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Landowner CH Application	-	-	-	-	-	-	639	2,026
Super Hunt Application 1 Chance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Super Hunt Application 6 Chances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Super Hunt Application 13 Chances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Super Hunt Combo App 1 Chance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Super Hunt Combo App 6 Chances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Super Hunt Combo App 13 Chances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Super Hunt Deer Applications	19,567	18,092	21,046	14,468	20,687	21,235	25,891	26,127
Super Hunt Elk Applications	14,676	14,738	16,440	16,471	17,252	20,037	27,778	31,157
Super Hunt Pronghorn Applications	4,037	3,048	4,233	3,034	4,269	4,757	5,944	6,877
Super Hunt Moose Applications	6,574	6,277	8,179	8,405	8,863	10,246	12,999	16,020
Super Hunt Combo. Applications	3,310	2,667	3,195	3,145	3,513	6,594	6,942	7,067
TOTAL MISC. PERMIT AND APPS	257,288	255,035	280,779	284,455	323,865	338,584	361,499	368,946
Deer (Regular)	63,725	62,552	63,551	67,753	70,156	72,910	71,634	68,434
Clearwater Deer (Start 1998)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-tailed Deer (start 2005)	18,334	18,607	19,913	20,290	20,930	20,130	19,811	19,076
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Regular Deer	17,987	18,402	19,308	21,059	25,900	26,843	27,167	25,607
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Clearwater Deer (1998)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jr.\Sr.\DAV White-tailed Deer (2005)	4,833	5,030	5,465	5,936	6,906	6,785	7,052	7,167
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Controlled Hunt Deer	3,799	2,955	3,716	3,842	4,684	5,229	5,344	4,885
Depredation Deer	59	32	52	84	99	269	394	295
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Depredation Deer	13	12	25	23	40	90	146	122
Controlled Hunt Deer	14,228	10,541	12,101	11,333	12,763	13,637	14,178	12,045
Super Deer	7	8	5	10	3	9	4	2
TOTAL DEER	122,985	118,139	124,136	130,330	141,481	145,902	145,730	137,633
Resident Turkey	23,433	23,537	24,366	24,679	25,943	26,410	26,669	27,021
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Turkey	3,743	3,757	3,933	3,999	4,096	4,375	4,379	4,348
Resident Controlled Hunt Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Controlled Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESIDENT LICENSE, TAG, PERMIT SALES

License, Tag , or Permit:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Resident. Extra Turkey	1,444	1,262	1,252	1,326	1,435	1,814	1,706	2,044
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Extra Turkey	439	441	432	497	539	689	717	823
Special Unit Turkey Tag	806	791	1,003	1,083	1,458	1,831	1,685	2,043
Resident Fall Controlled Hunt Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TURKEY TAGS	29,865	29,788	30,986	31,584	33,471	35,119	35,156	36,279
General Season A & B Tags	60,166	57,682	56,377	58,200	63,280	64,776	65,999	65,386
Depredation Elk	146	49	120	66	108	332	998	462
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Depredation Elk	34	14	43	23	37	105	337	200
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Controlled Hunt Elk	3,648	3,031	3,958	4,523	5,116	5,576	5,881	5,894
Controlled Hunt Elk	12,282	9,808	12,533	13,753	14,430	14,966	15,272	14,202
Super Elk	8	8	5	11	10	9	7	3
TOTAL ELK TAGS	76,284	70,592	73,036	76,576	82,981	85,764	88,494	86,147
Bear(Start 1973)	26,872	27,401	28,198	28,184	30,000	30,088	29,810	30,161
Second Bear (Start 1975)	229	189	342	308	331	363	342	338
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Bear	2,612	2,713	2,962	2,987	3,670	3,823	3,577	3,701
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Second Bear	30	26	56	46	53	69	60	64
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Spring CH Bear	16	28	24	31	37	33	37	35
Jr.\Sr.\DAV Fall CH Bear	30	31	42	41	58	87	57	58
Spring Controlled Hunt Bear Tag	111	107	110	100	97	95	86	90
Fall Controlled Bear Tag	154	131	192	163	188	162	172	166
TOTAL BEAR TAGS	30,054	30,626	31,926	31,860	34,434	34,720	34,141	34,613
Mountain Lion (Start 1975)	21,298	21,739	22,396	22,851	24,017	24,466	24,931	25,570
Second Mountain Lion (1999)	44	30	28	25	20	55	62	77
Reduced Mountain Lion (1999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd Reduced Mountain Lion (1999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MOUNTAIN LION TAGS	21,342	21,769	22,424	22,876	24,037	24,521	24,993	25,647

RESIDENT LICENSE, TAG, PERMIT SALES

License, Tag , or Permit:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Antelope (Controlled)	3,645	3,075	3,802	3,776	4,234	4,199	4,568	4,665
Antelope Depredation	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5
Super Antelope	8	6	6	12	4	6	7	3
Antelope (Open)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ANTELOPE TAGS	3,653	3,081	3,808	3,788	4,241	4,205	4,575	4,673
Goat (Controlled)	45	45	42	47	44	45	44	43
Sheep (Rocky Mtn. & Calif.)	80	78	84	80	78	84	85	85
Moose (Controlled)	884	857	833	813	826	816	749	738
Super Moose	3	2	2	3	8	3	2	2
Gray Wolf - Hunting	3,152	37,295	43,242	38,724	37,238	35,880	34,788	35,688
Gray Wolf - Trapping		505	459	528	449	374	374	377
Sandhill Crane	435	450	415	215	212	235	373	422
TOTAL RESIDENT TAGS	288,782	313,227	331,393	337,424	359,500	367,668	369,504	362,347

“Indeed, hunting, fishing and trapping generates more than \$1.4 billion per year for Idaho’s economy, supports over 14,000 jobs and is the second most popular outdoor activity in Idaho (behind camping) because we have such outstanding wildlife resources.”

NON-RESIDENT (NR) LICENSE, TAG, PERMIT SALES

License, Tag , or Permit:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
NR Combo. (2000)	1,308	1,345	1,577	1,680	1,787	1,734	1,748	2,198
NR Hunting (Start 1975)	19,145	20,046	19,929	21,465	24,808	27,176	29,693	32,728
NR Season Fishing	15,566	18,374	18,491	18,552	20,699	20,310	19,375	21,038
NR Jr.. Season Fishing	3,575	3,683	3,744	3,957	4,223	4,386	4,225	4,119
One Day/Daily Fishing (Revised 1996)	110,777	119,094	117,677	117,258	124,632	124,694	124,745	133,104
3-Day Salmon/Steelhead (1988)	10,441	11,070	8,278	8,650	11,020	9,853	8,171	6,327
NR Nongame	586	561	586	636	750	862	770	797
NR Small Game Hunting (Start 1986)	2,402	2,135	2,161	2,217	2,033	1,951	1,797	1,817
NR 3-Day Small Game Hunting	2,611	3,598	3,760	4,056	4,171	4,247	4,508	5,054
NR Lifetime Adult Combo.	454	527	537	98	60	43	49	45
NR Lifetime Adult Hunting	1,418	1,789	1,683	312	154	107	158	136
NR Lifetime Adult Fishing	68	67	74	9	12	6	10	8
NR Lifetime Jr.. Combo.	2	3	5	0	0	2	0	0
NR Lifetime Jr.. Hunting	24	34	16	7	0	2	3	3
NR Lifetime Jr.. Fishing	6	2	5	1	3	0	1	1
NR Jr. Mentored Hunting	1,838	1,990	2,012	2,212	2,559	2,751	2,904	2,919
NR Youth Small Game	93	89	106	14	0	0	0	0
NR Youth Hunter Ed. Grad	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
NR Disabled Hunting Class DAV	-	45	49	102	834	1,349	1,630	1,980
Adult Hunting Passport	-	-	56	291	362	416	437	457
Junior Hunting Passport	-	-	39	295	479	516	552	495
Shooting Preserve License (1978)	874	590	453	586	395	433	488	449
NR Combo.-3 YEAR	-	-	-	24	34	26	38	57
NR Hunting/3 Day Fishing-3 Year	-	-	-	23	29	31	49	90
NR Fishing-3 Year	-	-	-	49	78	75	112	163
NR Junior Fishing-3 Year	-	-	-	42	72	101	131	181
NR Adult Lifetime Combo.-3 Year	-	-	-	457	91	50	420	144
NR Adult Lifetime Hunting-3 Year	-	-	-	1,463	357	188	1,213	488
NR Adult Lifetime Fishing-3 Year	-	-	-	73	11	6	68	18
NR Junior Lifetime Combo.-3 Year	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	1

NON-RESIDENT (NR) LICENSE, TAG, PERMIT SALES

License, Tag , or Permit:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
NR Junior Lifetime Hunting-3 Year	-	-	-	24	6	0	10	6
NR Junior Lifetime Fishing-3 Year	-	-	-		1	2	1	0
NR Junior Mentored Hunting-3 Year	-	-	-	33	85	128	156	165
TOTAL NR LICENSES	171,188	185,042	181,238	184,588	199,746	201,447	203,465	214,988
NR Hound Hunter (Start 1993)	96	100	103	96	98	113	112	132
NR Bear Baiting Permit	280	321	355	337	367	403	432	484
NR Migratory Bird Permit	3,250	3,465	3,507	4,161	4,305	4,262	4,328	4,986
NR Two-Pole Permit	2,428	2,760	2,634	2,766	3,136	3,150	2,858	3,800
NR WMA pheasant permit	269	282	253	341	360	374	450	563
NR Archery Permit	3,460	3,531	3,454	3,807	4,773	5,316	5,936	6,781
NR Muzzleloader Permit	357	367	328	351	418	507	539	596
NR Salmon Permit	1,470	2,095	1,021	1,939	2,374	1,855	1,043	1,097
NR Steelhead Permit	4,696	4,637	3,745	3,529	4,627	4,285	3,442	2,831
NR Sage/Sharptail Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247
NR Second Steelhead Permit	7	6	7	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PERMITS	16,313	17,564	15,407	17,327	20,458	20,265	19,140	21,517
Deer (Regular) (Start 1975)	5,397	5,171	5,101	5,444	7,269	8,565	9,719	11,198
Clearwater Deer (Start 1998)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-tailed Deer (2005)	1,958	1,986	2,077	2,302	2,757	3,233	3,282	3,354
SE Idaho Deer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Outfitted Deer	211	214	133	214	218	186	355	298
Clearwater Outfitted Deer (1998)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-tailed Outfitted deer (2005)	5	7	1	1	4	7	3	5
SE Outfitted Idaho Deer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Hunt Deer	1,357	1,153	1,311	1,221	1,534	1,606	1,783	1,641
Res-NR Regular Deer	937	816	883	1,208	1,998	2,302	1,813	1,334
Res-NR Clearwater Deer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Res-NR White-tailed deer	631	647	803	806	1,388	1,450	1,072	806
Res-NR SE Deer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR Jr. Mentored Reg. Deer	646	708	701	799	1,535	2,063	2,414	2,595

NON-RESIDENT (NR) LICENSE, TAG, PERMIT SALES

License, Tag , or Permit:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
NR Jr. Mentored Clearwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR Jr. Mentored White-tailed	339	346	372	426	667	864	893	821
NR Jr. Mentored SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR Jr. Mentored OF Reg	6	4	4	2	0	4	5	3
NR Jr. Mentored OF Clearwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR Jr. Mentored OF White-tailed	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
NR Jr. Mentored OF SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Super Deer	5	4	6	3	9	4	8	1
NR Jr. Controlled Hunt	140	141	130	144	210	238	260	283
TOTAL NR DEER TAGS	11,632	11,197	11,522	12,570	17,589	20,522	21,609	22,339
Turkey (Start 1975)	482	469	555	540	640	682	740	794
Extra Turkey	69	77	78	74	110	130	142	143
Fall Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Controlled Hunt Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Controlled Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR Jr. Mentored Turkey	130	109	101	149	190	217	266	285
NR Jr. Mentored Extra Turkey	23	17	20	24	28	52	50	62
NR Special Unit Turkey		36	42	39	83	115	197	267
Noners Jr. Mentored Spring CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NR TURKEY TAGS	704	708	796	826	1,051	1,196	1,395	1,551
General Season A & B Elk Tags	8,326	7,982	8,053	8,517	11,102	11,982	14,202	15,586
Controlled Hunt Elk	772	592	821	816	995	930	1,067	1,080
Super Elk	3	4	5	4	2	3	5	-
NR Jr. Mentored CH	57	45	63	94	92	125	164	198
TOTAL NR ELK TAGS	9,158	8,623	8,942	9,431	12,191	13,040	15,438	16,864
Bear (Start 1975)	975	1,116	1,220	1,179	1,257	1,344	1,408	1,693
Reduced Price Bear (Start 1999)	1,195	1,212	1,142	1,199	1,658	1,874	1,967	2,408
Spring Controlled Hunt Bear	13	6	10	12	9	12	16	11
Fall Controlled Hunt Bear	13	10	8	6	7	6	12	6
Second Reduced Bear (Start 1999)	386	453	464	453	102	0	0	0

NON-RESIDENT (NR) LICENSE, TAG, PERMIT SALES

License, Tag , or Permit:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
NR Jr. Mentored Bear	150	216	221	195	452	629	702	822
NR Jr. Mentored Second Bear	11	20	28	19	34	45	50	59
NR Jr. Mentored Spring CH	2	2	4	0	0	3	2	2
NR Jr. Mentored Fall CH	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	3
TOTAL NR BEAR TAGS	2,746	3,037	3,098	3,063	3,519	3,914	4,159	5,004
Mountain Lion	210	240	251	270	254	276	315	300
Second Mountain Lion (Start 1999)	9	19	21	10	8	0	0	0
Reduced Price Mountain Lion (1999)	259	265	231	265	265	325	344	418
TOTAL NR MTN. LION	478	524	503	545	527	601	659	718
Antelope (Controlled) (Start 1975)	118	86	112	104	107	134	169	153
Super Antelope	4	5	4	3	8	6	5	-
Antelope (Open) (Start 1975)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NR ANTELOPE TAGS	122	91	116	107	115	140	174	153
Goat (Controlled) (Start 1975)	6	7	9	4	6	5	7	5
Sheep (Start 1975)	9	12	11	14	13	10	13	13
Moose	42	43	42	53	47	60	70	68
Super Moose	1	2	0	3	2	1	2	-
Gray Wolf - Hunting	30	5,390	4,910	4,927	5,251	5,301	5,733	6,579
Gray Wolf - Trapping	0	23	19	12	5	13	5	15
Sandhill Crane	96	93	94	61	29	69	96	104
TOTAL NR TAGS	25,024	29,750	30,062	31,616	40,345	44,872	49,360	53,413
Commercial Licenses	2,669	3,130	3,681	3,930	3,830	3,510	3,193	3,209
Captive Wolf	42	37	43	37	37	39	34	28
Federal Duck Stamp	16,314	16,642	18,621	19,789	20,466	18,776	18,097	18,642
Access Yes Donations	1,363	1,318	1,489	1,845	2,432	2,676	3,043	3,210
Hunters Feeding the Hungry Donation	1,245	1,154	1,289	1,550	1,958	2,142	2,665	2,622
Nongame Donation	781	757	914	1,132	1,519	1,669	1916	1,865
Access Depredation Fee							136,088	415,516
Lifetime Certificate	284	373	375	389	428	422	459	556
TOTAL	1,336,981	1,424,872	1,457,189	1,492,258	1,610,735	1,612,588	1,751,393	2,066,216

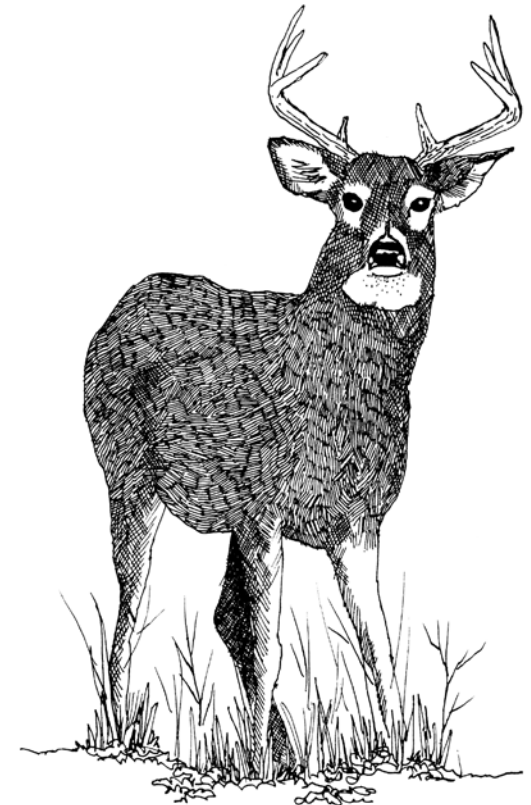
IDAHO FISH AND GAME LICENSE AND TAG SALES NUMBER SOLD

Description	FY 2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Change 17 to 18	Percent Change
Resident Combination	158,268	159,446	156,656	147,917	144,808	139,279	(5,529)	-3.8%
Resident Sportsman Package	19,690	19,929	20,993	21,072	21,434	21,770	336	1.6%
Resident Season Fishing	142,618	145,170	151,829	145,834	132,849	146,216	13,367	10.1%
Resident Short Term Fishing	6,851	6,373	6,908	6,804	6,928	8,620	1,692	24.4%
Resident Hunting	57,795	60,557	64,196	61,797	60,079	57,759	(2,320)	-3.9%
Total Resident Licenses	385,222	391,475	400,582	383,424	366,098	373,644	7,546	2.1%
Non-resident Combination	2,119	2,261	1,973	1,857	2,258	2,445	187	8.3%
Non-resident Season Fishing	22,314	22,683	25,099	24,886	23,923	25,528	1,605	6.7%
Non-resident Short Term Fishing	125,955	125,908	135,652	134,547	132,916	139,431	6,515	4.9%
Non-resident Hunting *	30,850	33,736	37,022	40,157	44,368	47,584	3,216	7.2%
Total Nonresident Licenses	181,238	184,588	199,746	201,447	203,465	214,988	11,523	5.7%
Resident Tags	218,043	222,637	239,086	246,042	247,675	237,557	(10,118)	-4.1%
Resident Tags in Sportman Pack**	113,350	114,787	120,414	121,626	121,829	124,790	2,961	2.4%
Non-Resident Tags	30,062	31,616	40,345	44,872	49,360	53,413	4,053	8.2%
Miscellaneous Permits	176,020	178,748	199,894	207,847	214,482	230,277	15,795	7.4%
Misc. Permits in Sportsman Pack**	74,368	75,288	79,013	79,399	80,754	81,975	1,221	1.5%
Miscellaneous Permit issued at \$0	84,234	87,270	92,194	93,698	113,435	93,608	(19,827)	-17.5%
Access Depredation Fee *Eff 5/1/17					136,088	415,516	279,428	205.3%
Controlled Hunt Applications	176,031	186,060	212,651	215,450	218,207	221,806	3,599	1.6%
Total Tags, Permits, and Misc.	872,108	896,406	983,597	1,008,934	1,181,830	1,458,942	277,112	23.4%
Total Licenses, Tags, & Permits	1,438,568	1,472,469	1,583,925	1,593,805	1,751,393	2,047,574	296,181	16.9%

* Includes all hunting licenses (Big Game, Small Game, Nongame, and Shooting Preserve)

** Fees were collected in the sale of the sportsman package license sale.

^ Misc. Permit Issued at \$0 generally includes: controlled hunt purchase records, which are automatically generated as part of the purchase of a controlled hunt tag
Also includes handicapped permits for rifle, archery, and conversions from Adult to Senior licenses where this is no balance due, etc



FISH AND GAME RECEIPTS (\$ IN MILLIONS)

Description	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	Change 17 to 18	Percent Change
Fish and Game Fund					
Licenses & Permits	\$38.730	\$41.090	\$42.122	\$1.033	2.5%
Federal Reimburs.	44.029	44.868	44.868	(\$1.410)	(3.1%)
Priv. & Loc. Reimburs.	8.162	7.745	7.745	\$1.495	19.3%
Priv. & Loc. Trusts	.781	2.185	2.185	(\$1.122)	(51.4%)
Big Game Depred.	.056	.074	.074	(\$0.017)	(23.5%)
Miscellaneous Income	1.288	1.406	1.726	\$0.319	22.7%
Total Fish & Game:	\$93.045	\$97.368	\$97.666	\$0.297	0.3%

Description	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	Change 17 to 18	Percent Change
Set-Aside Funds:					
Habitat Acq. and Devel.	.460	.456	.486	.031	6.8%
Salmon & Steelhead Tag	.298	.250	.389	.140	56.1%
Winter Feed/Hab. Impr.	.391	.436	.915	.479	110.0%
Non-game Programs	.022	.017	.016	(.001)	(8.1%)
Meat Proc. Charges	.015	.022	.014	(.008)	(35.4%)
License Endorsement Fee		.393	2.204	1.811	461.1%
Adjustments	.009	(.000)	.004	.004	
Total Set-Aside:	\$1.196	\$1.572	\$4.029	\$2.457	156.2%
Grand Total	\$94.241	\$98.941	\$101.694	\$2.754	2.8%

2018 RESIDENT COST TO FISH

Rank	State	License	1 Day	2 Day	3 Day
1	New Mexico	\$29.00	\$16.00		
2	Washington	\$29.50	\$11.35	\$15.75	\$19.05
3	Idaho	\$30.75	\$11.50	\$16.50	\$21.50
4	Montana	\$31.00		\$15.00	
5	Utah	\$34.00			\$16.00
6	Idaho	\$35.50	\$13.50	\$19.50	\$25.50
7	Colorado	\$36.00	\$9.00	\$14.00	\$19.00
8	Arizona	\$37.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	
9	Nevada	\$40.00	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$15.00
10	Oregon	\$41.00	\$21.00	\$38.00	
11	Wyoming	\$42.50	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$18.00
12	California	\$48.34	\$15.69	\$24.33	
Average		\$36.22	\$12.80	\$19.71	\$19.15



Highlighted costs are "Price Locked"; unhighlighted Idaho costs are 2018 prices

2018 NON-RESIDENT COST TO FISH

Rank	State	License	1 Day	2 Day	3 Day
1	Arizona	\$55.00	\$20.00	\$40.00	
2	New Mexico	\$60.00	\$16.00		
3	Colorado	\$66.00	\$9.00	\$14.00	\$19.00
4	Utah	\$75.00			\$24.00
5	Nevada	\$79.00	\$18.00	\$25.00	\$32.00
6	Washington	\$84.50	\$20.15	\$28.95	\$35.55
7	Oregon	\$103.50	\$21.00	\$38.00	\$54.50
8	Idaho	\$108.25	\$12.75	\$18.75	\$24.75
9	Montana	\$111.00		\$50.00	
10	Wyoming	\$117.50	\$14.00	\$28.00	\$42.00
11	California	\$130.42	\$15.69	\$24.33	
Average		\$90.11	\$16.29	\$29.67	\$33.11

2018 RESIDENT COST TO HUNT

(Includes licenses, tags and vendor fees)

Rank	Deer		Elk		Sheep		Pronghorn	
1	\$34.00	MT	\$38.00	MT	\$153.00	MT	\$37.00	MT
2	\$37.50	ID	\$48.50	ID	\$172.50	WY	\$41.00	CO
3	\$41.00	CO	\$50.40	WA	\$173.00	NV	\$55.25	ID
4	\$44.90	WA	\$56.00	CO	\$179.00	NM	57.50	WY
5	\$45.50	ID	\$57.50	ID	\$179.50	OR	\$63.50	ID
6	\$60.00	NM	\$77.50	WY	\$201.25	ID	\$79.00	NM
7	\$61.00	OR	\$81.50	OR	\$237.25	ID	\$91.50	OR
8	\$62.50	WY	\$84.00	UT	\$264.00	CO	\$99.00	UT
9	\$74.00	UT	\$109.00	NM	\$332.00	WA	\$113.00	NV
10	\$80.23	CA	\$178.00	NV	\$350.00	AZ	\$140.00	AZ
11	\$83.00	NV	\$185.00	AZ	\$497.37	CA	\$210.65	CA
12	\$95.00	AZ	\$515.72	CA	\$557.00	UT	NA	WA
Average		\$58.89	\$123.43		\$274.66		\$87.76	



Highlighted costs are "Price Locked"; unhighlighted Idaho costs are 2018 prices

2018 NON-RESIDENT COST TO HUNT

(Includes licenses, tags and vendor fees)

Rank	Deer		Elk		Sheep		Pronghorn	
1	\$333.00	UT	\$458.00	UT	\$1,325.00	MT	\$230.00	MT
2	\$352.00	NM	\$497.00	WA	\$1,371.50	NV	\$352.00	NM
3	\$404.50	WY	\$581.50	ID	\$1,593.50	UT	\$356.50	WY
4	\$406.00	CO	\$617.00	NM	\$1,644.50	OR	\$368.00	UT
5	\$411.50	NV	\$671.00	CO	\$1,652.00	WA	\$406.00	CO
6	\$434.30	WA	\$722.50	WY	\$1,810.08	CA	\$471.50	NV
7	\$453.50	CA	\$739.00	OR	\$1,975.00	AZ	\$491.25	ID
8	\$466.50	ID	\$825.00	AZ	\$2,224.00	CO	\$559.00	OR
9	\$475.00	AZ	\$885.00	MT	\$2,308.25	ID	\$650.08	CA
10	\$597.50	OR	\$1,376.50	NV	\$2,350.50	WY	\$725.00	AZ
11	\$625.00	MT	\$1,581.73	CA	\$3,242.00	NM	N/A	WA
Average		\$450.80	\$813.93		\$1,954.17		\$460.93	

IDAHO BIG GAME HARVEST HISTORY: 1935-PRESENT

Year	Deer	Elk	Pronghorn	Moose	Black Bear	Bighorn Sheep	Mtn. Goat	Mtn. Lion	Gray Wolf
1935	7,659	1,821	144		8	1	24		
1936	7,800	1,917	124		79	4	81		
1937	8,795	2,133			133	6	62		
1938	11,597	2,298			49	12	61		
1939									
1940			400						
1941									
1942	4,952		700						
1943	11,095	2,398			61		23		
1944	13,982	2,874	1,470		118		33		
1945	21,263	4,392	650		150		59		
1946	26,936	5,435	0	26	233	13	125		
1947	18,895	6,549	461	24	406	15	67		
1948	21,924	5,944	419	27					
1949	22,285	5,395	383	27					
1950	22,578	7,165	539	50			8		
1951	33,250	7,492	1,349	28			21		
1952	30,454	8,792	1,520	71	500	13	14		
1953	47,200	12,600	1,254	91	500	18	21		
1954	51,400	12,451	970	105	2,600	13	27		
1955	64,074	15,799	822	108	2,450	22	51		
1956	71,862	15,910	919	134	3,124	20	61		
1957	62,154	13,568	1,001	91	3,045	29	78		
1958	71,013	16,450	821	77	3,709	37	59		
1959	70,237	13,865	679	59	2,367	59	59	119	
1960	75,213	16,545	701	40	3,373	62	114	83	
1961	76,001	16,572	579	46	2,218		140	164	
1962	66,645	13,653	549	45	3,951		144	98	
1963	63,546	14,542	774	52	2,444	49	171	162	

IDAHO BIG GAME HARVEST HISTORY: 1935-PRESENT

Year	Deer	Elk	Pronghorn	Moose	Black Bear	Bighorn Sheep	Mtn. Goat	Mtn. Lion	Gray Wolf
1964	67,379	13,835	839	59	3,419	35	161	127	
1965	56,438	14,064	977	51	2,861	53	214	108	
1966	64,629	14,631	1,219	55	3,386	14	161	156	
1967	66,350	13,397	1,286	50	2,700	32	127	109	
1968	78,441	17,064	1,294	53	2,597	47	161	164	
1969	67,176	12,415	1,472	74	3,085	46	168	143	
1970	77,087	14,146	1,551	81	3,404	64	151	114	
1971	54,927	11,009	1,465	86	3,786	13	137	303	
1972	47,599	9,324	1,486	88	3,783	21	152	70	
1973	54,014	12,374	1,237	96	1,430	15	128	87	
1974	42,026	8,712	1,301	112	1,747	16	121	112	
1975	40,102	8,981	1,314	93	2,285	32	102	142	
1976	25,427	4,135	1,380	94	2,516	38	103	123	
1977	39,834	6,353	1,250	95	2,173	27	117	160	
1978	39,879	7,662	1,345	99	2,300	38	106	167	
1979	42,549	6,344	1,430	104	1,718	42	79	31	
1980	45,988	8,303	1,498	118	1,619	32	47	97	
1981	50,580	9,903	1,837	114	1,918	46	65	198	
1982	48,670	12,485	2,112	147	1,584	64	32	189	
1983	50,600	12,700	2,400	229	2,100	60	41	167	
1984	42,600	15,600	2,070	268	2,100	70	52	400	
1985	48,950	15,550	2,190	297	1,700	79	38	170	
1986	59,800	15,500	2,540	355	2,150	79	56	250	
1987	66,400	16,100	2,600	363	1,950	77	70	300	
1988	82,200	20,400	2,800	399	1,900	76	62	550	
1989	95,200	22,600	3,500	400	2,100	98	79	340	
1990	72,100	21,500	3,180	422	2,300	92	76	350	
1991	69,100	24,100	2,950	428	2,100	97	85	171	
1992	61,200	26,600	3,150	420	2,800	106	67	330	

IDAHO BIG GAME HARVEST HISTORY: 1935-PRESENT

Year	Deer	Elk	Pronghorn	Moose	Black Bear	Bighorn Sheep	Mtn. Goat	Mtn. Lion	Gray Wolf
1993	45,600	20,800	2,470	579	1,260	80	66	450	
1994	56,900	28,000	1,835	558	2,250	78	69	450	
1995	48,400	22,400	1,540	637	2,040	57	44	700	
1996	50,800	25,600	1,460	583	1,740	48	48	635	
1997	38,600	18,500	1,300	638	1,538	61	61	834	
1998	39,000	18,750	1,150	612	1,973	63	57	804	
1999	43,300	17,500	1,150	775	1,819	50	48	652	
2000	45,200	20,200	1,325	774	1,855	50	48	728	
2001	53,000	19,500	1,350	918	1,887	48	48	628	
2002	44,650	18,400	1,350	870	2,390	34	41	514	
2003	43,500	18,400	1,300	933	2,415	36	33	569	
2004	46,160	20,800	1,340	928	2,443	46	32	459	
2005	54,050	21,470	1,410	835	2,425	42	48	466	
2006	51,700	20,040	1,480	811	2,231	48	46	480	
2007	54,200	19,100	1,460	847	2,660	57	36	440	
2008	43,605	16,017	1,427	794	2,169	48	39	416	
2009	42,189	15,813	1,335	781	2,091	53	42	432	
2010	44,360	17,470	1,453	767	2,508	49	39	469	181
2011	41,805	15,155	1,329	701	2,249	53	45	449	376
2012	49,644	16,418	1,536	678	2,479	52	39	510	319
2013	49,100	16,680	1,495	689	2,215	63	45	543	303
2014	61,221	20,715	1,723	676	2,500	61	43	422	249
2015	68,768	24,543	2,018	675	2,823	53	47	553	269
2016	63,425	21,509	1,907	670	2,694	63	47	658	270
2017	51,999	22,751	1,795	564	2,664	64	35	593	292

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